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GENERAL JOHN STRICKER.

JOHN STRICKER, JR.¹

General John Stricker, descended from Swiss ancestors, was the son of Colonel George Stricker of the Revolutionary Army, and was born at Frederick Town in the State of Maryland, on the 15th day of February, 1759.

At the commencement, or perhaps in anticipation, of the war of independence, his father, earnest in the cause of the country, raised a company comprising many of the . . . youth of his neighborhood which went soon into active service. From an orderly book now in the possession of one of his descendants,² he appears to have commanded under Smallwood, and to have been for some time stationed at Annapolis in 1776. The fate of his company was disastrous; at the battle of Long Island so great was the havoc in its ranks, in the conflict and during the retreat, that scarcely one of its members escaped death or a wound. Meanwhile the Captain had been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the German Battalion; and continued in

¹ Written by John Stricker, Jr. (son of Genl. Stricker), Nov. 23d, 1837; the manuscript in possession of General Stricker's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Robert F. Brent.

² Endorsed "Orderly Book of Smallwood's Regiment in 1776; found among the papers of Col. George Stricker, Captain in that Corps" (Smallwood's Battalion).

that corps until the death of the Colonel;³ when, conceiving himself injured by the appointment of a German (Baron Arendt) it is believed he left the Army.⁴

His son, the subject of this notice, had been for some time with him, and served as a cadet⁵ until commissioned as an officer of Proctor's Artillery—17 years of age; in which service, before the termination of the war, he rose to the rank of Captain. Portions of his regiment were frequently detached to the Armies in different quarters, and partook largely of the dangers of the Revolution. In the important battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, German Town, Monmouth, Springfield and others not now recollected, he was personally engaged and also accompanied General Sullivan on the expedition against [the Iroquois] Indians. Reluctant at all times to speak of himself, nothing more than is here stated, is known of his services,⁶ during the trying contest which led to his country's emancipation, and which, beneficently affecting the destinies of millions, as well in the old as in the new world, should ensure to the humblest individual sharing its perils, not merely the lasting gratitude of his countrymen but the homage of the patriot everywhere.

At the close of the war Capt. Stricker remained some months

³ Weltner.

⁴ The writer of this sketch distinctly remembers to have heard from Col. Bentalou, a friend of his father, and a distinguished officer of Pulaski's Legion, that the denial of the command to Col. Stricker was by many deemed unjust as well as irregular; but that the influence of Washington's name was such as to stifle all complaint. Before joining the horse Col. Bentalou served as Lieutenant in the German Battalion. The Colonel further said that the foreign commander was not long in shewing himself unworthy of the trust to which he had been raised as stated. The Congress, about this time, had clothed the commander-in-chief with a power at pleasure to displace or appoint officers below the rank of brigadier — see Jour'l 1776.

⁵ He was a cadet I think in Capt. Keepert's Comp'y in the German Battalion of which his father, Col. Geo. Stricker was Lieutenant-Colonel. Genl. John Stricker served during the whole Revolutionary War.

⁶ He was sent from the Jerseys, with the Hessians taken prisoners at Trenton, under his care and charge to Fredericktown, Md. He was present, within a few paces of the spot at the execution of Major Andre.

in Philadelphia, and there married a daughter of Gunning Bedford, Esquire;⁷ with whose family the late gallant Commodore Barney had about the same time in a like manner connected himself. Proceeding to Baltimore soon after their marriage the two officers were associated in Commerce. This town, though even then in a flourishing state, had as yet given no promise of the splendid fortunes which have since awaited it. The Captain was however pleased with his reception and prospects and determined to make it the place of his permanent abode. In a long commercial career, not without painful vicissitudes, he was ultimately successful, and realised a competent if not affluent estate.

The military spirit of Baltimore, whose infant patriotism in the Revolution was worthy of all praise, had not subsided with the war. Townsmen organised companies of Volunteer Militia, and availing themselves of the skill and experience of such native and other officers as had served in the regular army and were then living among them, the citizen forces were soon brought to a state of subordination and discipline, which attracted general admiration, and which afterwards made their daring courage effectual when resisting for more than an hour in an open field the choicest veterans of Wellington. Soon after his arrival in Baltimore Captain Stricker formed and disciplined one of the earliest Corps; and advanced in due course of promotion to the command of a Brigade. It is certain that, with others, he was greatly instrumental in bringing the Militia to the efficient condition which distinguished it. Accustomed to the life of a soldier he may be supposed to have

⁷ The father of the gentleman of the same name, who signed the Constitution of the United States, as one of the representatives in the Convention from Delaware, and who afterwards shone as a lawyer, and sat with credit as a Federal Judge. Another of this name and family appears, from the journals of Congress 1776, to have been Muster Master General of the forces, and was since Governor of Delaware. Jos. Bedford accompanied his brother in law Barney in the gallant exploit, the capture of the *General Monk*, was like the rest brave and useful, and is said to have been something of a wit, dying (as the bulk of that tribe) with little or no property. The family was originally from England, where Barney found his wife's relations high in rank and of large fortune.

gone into this service with zeal and pleasure, and could certainly have desired no richer reward for his devotion to it, than that which he derived from the determined conduct of the troops generally when at a subsequent period it was his good fortunes to elaim and secure for them the honor of being first in danger.⁸

The opposition to internal taxes having led in 1794 to acts of violence in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, President Washington issued a proclamation calling large portions of the Militia to arms. A considerable force was draughted from Baltimore, and Col. Stricker, then at the head of the 5th Regt. accompanied Genl. Samuel Smith as second in command. Their march, however was soon arrested by intelligence that the insurgents had submitted.

In 1801 Col. Stricker received an appointment to the Naval Agency for the Port of Baltimore, and continued in that office nearly ten years; fulfilling its duties to the entire satisfaction of the government, and securing the lasting esteem and friendship of many of the Commanders.

In the political divisions of the Country, he had generally thought with the Democratic Party; and in 1812, when partizanship was at its height and Baltimore was the scene of disgraceful violence he became, from the course he pursued as Commander of the Militia, an object of particular resentment and embittered censure, from many of those whose principles in politics were opposed to his own. An inquiry into the justice of this reproach would demand more space than we can spare, and indeed it is probable that now, when the party passions of the period, have in great measure yielded to time and reason, vindication is unnecessary.

The British army having in August 1814 successfully attacked Washington, and destroyed the National buildings and other property re-embarked on board the Fleet in Patuxent, and Admiral Cochrane, passing up the Chesapeake, appeared

⁸ See the Genl. order of Genl. S. Smith, and his letter to the Secretary of War in Sept. 1814. Published in newspapers of the day, and in Niles' Register.

at the mouth of Patapsco. Anticipating a debarkation of troops at North Point, General Smith commanding at Baltimore, detached General Stricker, with the greater part of his Brigade to meet and check them.⁹

The loss of the American army at North Point was in killed, wounded and prisoners 212.¹⁰ That of the enemy as acknowledged was much greater.¹¹

In the dispatch of the commanding General to the War Dept. the conduct of Genl. Stricker is most cordially, and in terms of high praise approved. He is there said to have gallantly maintained his ground against a greater superiority of numbers, during the space of an hour and twenty minutes, and to have entirely confirmed the confidence which had been reposed in him as a brave and skillful leader.

In the language of Division orders, "every praise was due to him; the city being threatened, it became the duty of the citizens to be foremost in its defence. He claimed the honor, and the brave officers and men under his command hailed with delight the opportunity of meeting the enemys' attack," etc., etc.

The grand depository of the hostile spirit of the United States against England, a title with which her enemy had honored her, Baltimore, had she fallen, would in all likelihood have been terribly punished. Besides, in the ruffian destruction of the Capitol she might well see a presage of the calamities which

⁹ The writer has understood that many, particularly of the 5th were offended at the high praise bestowed in this dispatch upon the 27th Regiment. That corps, however is only spoken of as unsurpassed, not as pre-eminent. Perhaps the offence may have been induced by the Division order of the Commander in Chief, where, in reference to Genl. Stricker's report, the 27th is erroneously said to have been in a particular manner distinguished; and whence it may be inferred that that corps surpassed the rest.

¹⁰ Killed 24, wounded 139, prisoners 49: 212.

¹¹ The admitted loss was 345; but there is little doubt that the admission might have been considerably extended. The entire British loss, in the attack on Balto., is stated in Niles' Register to have been 500, as nearly correct.

awaited her should the foe succeed. Preparing herself accordingly, the English demonstration, as it was called was completely baffled and the gloom of the American people, at a most ill-omened crisis, dispelled. In this latter view the repulse from Baltimore was of transcendent value, and gave to her brave defenders peculiar and unquestionable claims to the Nation's gratitude.

Soon after the withdrawal of the British forces, General — of the Regular army was directed to take the command of the district of which Baltimore forms a part and General Smith resigned. To the vacant Major Generalship, General Stricker to say nothing of revolutionary and recent services, was by seniority entitled. The party opposed to him, however, then controlling the State appointments, his claims were disregarded, and the commission given to a gentleman¹² distinguished it is true and whose conduct during the invasion deserved and met with applause, but who held at the time no post in the military, and who had never attained a higher grade than that of Captain. Adopting the course which as we have seen was on a like occasion taken by his father Genl. Stricker addressed the Executive the following letter resigning his command.

“To his Exc’y, Levin Winder, Annap.

“Your Excellency & the Council having withheld from me that commission¹³ to which by rank and seniority I am entitled, I owe it to myself to retire from Militia service, and though this course is at the present crisis adopted with great reluctance, it is imposed upon me by a sense of duty, and under a full conviction, that it will receive the approbation as well of the brave men I have so long had the honor to command, as of those of my fellow citizens whose esteem ought to be valued by a Military character; you will accordingly consider this letter as

¹² Mr. Robt. Goodloe Harper.

¹³ Should be “Promotion.”

the resignation of my commission as Brigadier General of the 3rd Brigade, Md. Militia.

Your Obedt. Servant

Baltimore,

John Stricker."¹⁴

Novem. 10, 1814.

In the following order, valuable from its source, and justly prized by the General, his resignation was elegantly and with evident feeling announced to the Division.¹⁵

Adjt. Genls. Office Headquarters,

Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1814.

"It is with much regret that Major Genl. Scott has to announce to the troops under his command the resignation of Brig. General John Stricker late commander of the 3rd Maryland Brigade now in the service of the United States. This regret is unfeignedly expressed, from the high sense . . . of the Military and meritorious services rendered by the late Brigadier, as well during our Revolutionary struggle, as on a late important and trying occasion, when at the head of his gallant and disciplined Brigade he met the enemy in the neighborhood of this City. *Baltimore will long recollect what is due to her gallant defender, and in him the Nation will recognise a public Benefactor.*

"Brigadier Genl. Stricker will please accept the thanks of the commanding General for his strict observance of General Orders, and for the unwearied attention to duty and discipline which has so highly characterised the Brigadier and the Brigade since they came under the orders of the Major Genl. Commanding.

By order Maj. Genl. Scott,

R. G. Hite,

Asst. Adj. Genl."

¹⁴ . . . Many, even of the Federal Party, I am advised, disapproved the appointment of General Harper to the prejudice of General Stricker.

¹⁵ More properly the whole Military Dist.

The high sense entertained of the General's services by the Corporate authorities of Baltimore, is shown in the subjoined correspondence. Accompanying the Mayor's letter was a resolution of the Councils, expressive of thanks, and requesting the General to sit for his portrait to be placed in the Chamber of the First Branch.

"Dr. Sr. I have the honor to transmit to you a resolve of the City Council, passed at their late session, in testimony of the high respect in which they hold the . . . services rendered by you to our City in the hour of her distress and trouble and hope you will afford me an early opportunity of carrying the same fully into effect. I have the honor, &c.

Edward Johnson."

Genl. Stricker.¹⁶

"Baltimore, Apl. 18, 1816.

"Sir

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a resolve of the City Council, approbatory of my services, and those of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 3rd Brigade M. M. during the campaign of 1814. I feel with great sensibility this very distinguished and flattering testimony of approbation from the City of Baltimore, and I receive it with additional satisfaction, as the resolve embraces a very just tribute of praise to the brave officers and soldiers of the Brigade whom I have had the honor to command during that trying period, and whose patriotism and zeal cannot fail to afford a laudable example should our City ever again be placed in a similar situation. Your request to afford you an early opportunity of carrying the resolve of the Council into effect, is duly appreciated and I hold myself

¹⁶ A similar letter was directed to General Smith, and to Col. Armistead, Defender of the Fort McHenry. The Council had before authorized the Mayor to employ skilful artists upon two superb paintings of the Battle of North Point, and Bombardment of the Fort. This resolve was not executed; for what reason I know not.

prepared to give my personal attendance whenever I shall be requested."

With sentiments, etc. etc.,

Edwd. Johnson Esq.,

John Stricker."

Mayor of Baltimore."

In 1820 Genl. Stricker was chosen by the Electoral College to a seat in the Senate of Maryland; but distrusting his capacity for usefulness in a situation new to him, he withstood the persuasions of his friends, and declined. To a similar feeling may be ascribed his reluctance to accept the Mayoralty and other offices to which in all probability he might without opposition have been chosen.

In 1824, on the approach of La Fayette, the Genl. though greatly enfeebled by disease, was among the foremost in welcoming the friend and guest of the Republic. Entertaining his brethren of the Cincinnati at breakfast in the morning of the 7th Octo., he accompanied them to Fort McHenry, and there made part of one of the most imposing scenes this Country has witnessed; sharing in the tears of grief, gratitude and joy shed in the tent of Washington.¹⁷

On the death of General Harper in 1825, the Major Generalship was immediately tendered to him, but was in consequence of ill health declined. On this occasion the citizen soldiers were sincerely anxious that he should resume the command, and so decided was the sense of the injustice of the treatment he had met from the Executive in 1814, that the officers most nearly affected by his restoration to the command, would doubtless have been among the sincerest in welcoming his return.

He had during the four or five last years of his life suffered

¹⁷ As a member of the Cincinnati, I witnessed this scene, and can imagine nothing of that nature more affecting. It was altogether a scene for the mighty genius of a Tacitus or Scott. The remaining officers of the Revolution were collected from all parts of the State and among them Col. Bruce of a most advanced age and great infirmities. This officer was enlisted by Col. George Stricker, was afterwards promoted, and was known in the army as "Ugly Jack Bruce," a title to which he seemed to have had a very honest claim.

greatly from a dropsical affection of the breast. In the Summer preceding his death the Bedford Spring greatly relieved him and in 1825, he was about to revisit it, when he was most suddenly summoned from this world. Returning from the bank (23rd June) of which he was Prest., where he had been all the morning engaged, and perhaps in anticipation of his absence, fatigued himself, he desired one of his daughters to hasten dinner. She left the room for that purpose and though absent but a few moments, was shocked at her return to find that he had fallen, and was as she too truly imagined, dead.

His death it is probable was instantaneous.

He was interred with civic and military honors.¹⁸ In person he was singularly handsome and commanding; with a strong practical understanding, he joined the greatest suavity of disposition and manners. Of inflexible integrity, and active industry, as a merchant he was honored and useful. Faithful as their Defender, and conspicuous for many of the social virtues, he enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and love of his fellow-citizens of Baltimore, and it may with truth be said of him that he has left his name strongly written in their history.

THE PROVINCIAL FLAG OF MARYLAND.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER

The question has often been asked what was the Provincial Flag of Maryland. What was it composed of?

The colors of Maryland, both as a Province and as a State, have always been and still are those of the Calverts, but the armorial bearings¹ and colors composing the flag of the Pro-

¹⁸ His bones have since been removed to the family vault recently built in the ground of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Green Street and W. Fayette St.

¹ During the third Crusade under Richard Coeur de Lion, (1189-1192), coats of arms were usually borne by all the great nobles. Their banners were embroidered or painted with their armorial bearings.

vince were different from those composing the flag of the State of Maryland.

The original exemplification of arms issued 3 December, 1622, to the Honorable Sir George Calvert, Knight, (afterwards First Lord Baltimore), by Sir Richard George, Knight, "Norroy Kinge of Arms of the North parts of the Realme of England from the River of Trent Northward," is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. In it, the Norroy King of Arms certifies the ancient arms of the Calvert family, emblazoned in colors, to be "paley of Sixe peices, or and Sables, a bend counterchanged." That is, six vertical stripes, alternately gold (or) and black (sable) crossed by a diagonal stripe running from the upper corner to the observer's left, on which stripe the colors are reversed, being black where it crosses the gold and gold where it crosses the black.

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, died 15 April, 1632, before receiving a Charter from Charles I, which was the grant of a territory in North America to an individual, and "contained provision for the transmission, whole and unimpaired, of almost all the peculiarities of the British Constitution, not excepting the feudal system itself." It was left to his son, Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore, to carry out the plan of colonization which his father had conceived, and upon receiving the Charter 20 June, 1632, to certain territory north of the Potomac river, to be holden by the tenure of fealty only, yielding and paying therefor to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the rental of "two *Indian Arrowes*,² of those parts, to be delivered at the Castle of *Windsor*, every yeere on the Tuesday in *Easter* weeke, and also the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore, within the limits aforesaid, which shall from time to time happen to be found." He called it Maryland, in honor of Queen

² The receipt for the first year's rent dated Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1633, signed by W. Thomas, keeper of his Majesty's wardrobe; as also the receipts for the years 1634, 1636-1638, 1640-1643, 1655-1658, 1660-1663, 1671-1677, 1736, 1738-1740, 1743-1751, and 1765, are among the interesting and valuable historical manuscripts belonging to the Maryland Historical Society.

Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, and daughter of Henry IV, of France.

In 1633, Cecilius Calvert sent his brother Leonard Calvert, with a party of twenty gentlemen, three Jesuit priests, and about two hundred others, adventurers, mechanics and indentured servants, in two vessels, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, to colonize his new possessions.

The use of flags is of great antiquity. In the Bible³ the standards of the various tribes are referred to in the arrangement of the camp of the Israelites in the Wilderness of Sinai, B. C. 1490. The Assyrian, Greek and Roman armies had their distinctive flags. In Bede's description of the interview, A. D. 597, between the heathen King Ethelbert and the Roman Missionary Augustine, the followers of the latter are said to have borne banners on which silver crosses were displayed.

After the Crusades the cross (the symbol which has found its way into the flag of Maryland) seems to have taken a very prominent and important place on the banners and standards of European nations. During the Middle Ages, the war-cry of the English was the name of their patron saint, St. George, and his banner argent, a cross gules, its national ensign. It was borne as one of the English banners at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300, and during all their wars in France under the Black Prince, the English used a white flag with a red cross, as it is borne today in the flags of the British navy.

"Thys blessyd and holy marter saynte George is patrone of this royaume of englond, and the crye of men of warre. In the worshyp of whome is founded the noble ordre of the garter," we read in the *Golden Legend*;⁴ and Spenser in his *Fairie Queene*, Book I, Canto 10, says:

³"And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts." *Numbers*, Chap. i, Verse 52.

"Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house." *Numbers*, Chap. ii, Verse 2.

⁴The *Golden Legend* was written by Giacomo de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa (1230-1298), translated and published by William Caxton, the first English printer, in 1483.

"For thou amongst those Saints, whom thou doest see,
Shalt be a Saint, and thine owne nations frend
And patrone: thou Saint *George* shalt called bee,
Saint *George* of mery England the signe of victoree."

The cross of St. Andrew, from the time of the early crusaders, was also held in high esteem as the patron saint of Scotland, and his banner azure, a saltire argent, the national ensign.

In 1603, at the accession of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, he assumed the title of King of Great Britain, being King of both England and Scotland, and as "the English and Scotch vessels were constantly contending, each claiming that her flag was the older," James I. on 12 April, 1606, issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, some differences hath arisen between our subjects of South and North Britain, travelling by sea, about the bearing of their flags; for the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter, we have, with the advice of our Council, ordered, from henceforth, *all* our subjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Great Britain, and the members thereof, shall bear in their maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together, according to a form made by our Herald's, and sent by us to our Admiral to be published to our said subjects; and in their foretop, our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only, as they were wont; and our subjects of North Britain, in their foretop the White Cross only, as they were accustomed."

This combination of the crosses of the two kingdoms, in one field, was known as the Union, sometimes called the Union Jack, as signifying the sovereignty of James I. (Jacobus) over both English and Scotch.

The *Ark* and the *Dove* when they sailed from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 22 November, 1633, with the first colony under Leonard Calvert, flew the St. George's Cross from the foretop, as it was the common ensign of English ships of that period, and possibly the Union flag⁵ from the maintop, as required by the King's Proclamation of 1606.⁶

⁵ It is positively known that Union flags were afterwards used in the

Father Andrew White, in *A Relation of Maryland*, published in London, September 8, 1635, after describing the arrival of Governor Leonard Calvert and the Colonists at "a River on the North-side of *Patomeck* River, within 4 or 5 leagues from the mouth thereof, which they called *Saint George's* River," says: "They went up this river about 4 leagues, and anchored at the Towne of *Yoacomaco*. . . . The Governor determined to make the first Colony there, . . . and thus upon the 27 day of *March*, *Anno Domini*, 1634, the Governour tooke possession of the place, and named the Towne *Saint Maries*. . . . They had not beene there many dayes before *Sir John Harvie*, the governor of *Virginia* came thither to visit them: . . . After they had finished the storehouse, and unladed the ship, the Governour thought fit to bring the Colours on shore, which were attended by all the Gentlemen, and the rest of the servants in armes; who received the Colours with a volley of shot, which was answered by the Ordnance from the ships; At this Ceremony were present, the *Werowances* of *Patuxent*, and the *Yoacomaco*, with many other Indians."

There is nothing on record to show what the "Colours" were, but Cecilius Calvert being granted by his Charter absolute ownership of his Province, the armorial bearings of the Proprietor, black and gold (mistakenly called black and yellow), were the colors of the Province and borne on its ensign, and it may have been included among the "Colours" before mentioned.

In 1638, Governor Leonard Calvert made his expedition to Kent Island for the purpose of reducing the Claiborne force to subjection, when he and his armed men marched, as he writes to his brother the Proprietor, 25 April, 1638, "with your Ensigne⁷ displayed."

In the famous battle of the Severn, in 1655, between the

Province, for in May, 1696, two Union flags were received from London for the use of the Province of Maryland. *Maryland Archives*, Vol. xx, pp. 446-447. Also Vol. xxiv, page 14.

⁶ See Calvert Papers, Art. 3, p. 37 (*Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub. No. 35*).

⁷ Calvert Papers, No. 1, page 185.

forces of Lord Baltimore and the Parliamentary party, the former marched "in battle array, with Lord Baltimore's colours^s displayed," fighting "against the Lord Protector's government and people, yea to shoot against his Highness's colours, killing the ensign-bearer."

In the proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, 2 June, 1740, the Colours are mentioned, but not described. In the proceedings, however, of the Lower House of Assembly, 26 October, 1742, is the following record: "Invoice of Goods, Shipp'd on Board the *Baltimore*, *Jern(ingham)* Bigg, Master, for *Maryland*, on the proper Account and Risque of the Province of *Maryland*: and goes consigned to Mr. *Charles Hammond*, Treasurer of the Western Shore in said Province, and charged as advised, viz:

"Mr Samuel Hyde, *Bought* of Samuel Roberts, February 10, 1741-2. A Black and Yellow Flag, 83 yards at 10 d: £ 3.9.2."

And in the Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly, 14 May, 1750, is this record,

"The Governor communicates to Mr Speaker the following Accounts, and the following Copy of an Order of Council, viz:

By the Governor and Council, January 17, 1749.

Ordered. That the Honourable Col. *Charles Hammond*, Treasurer of the Western Shore, send to the Executors of Mr *Joseph Adams*, late Merchant in *London*, for the following Arms and Ammunition:

- 15 Great Guns, Four Pounders, double fortified, of the new Model;
- 12 Drums, and 12 Pair of Sticks;
- 12 Trumpets, and Mouth pieces to each Trumpet;

^s Roger Heamans, Commander of the ship *Golden Lyon*, then at anchor, in Severn River, in Providence (now Annapolis), and who participated in the battle, in his *Narrative*, published in 1655, a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, London, says: "The colours were black and yellow—appointed by the L. Br."

Thurloe's *State Papers*, Vol. v, page 487; *Bozman's History of Maryland*, page 697. *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. iv, page 148.

A black and yellow Flag;
20 Half-Barrels of Best Gunpowder," etc.

At a Council ⁹ held at the City of Annapolis, Tuesday, the 6th day of August, in the fourth year of his Lordship's Dominion, Anno Domini, 1755.

Present

His Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq^r. Governor.

The honble Benj^a Tasker, Esq^r. Benedict Calvert, Esq^r.

"Ordered that the honourable Col. Charles Hammond, Treasurer of the Western Shoar, send to Mr Silvanus Grove, Merchant in London, for Twenty half Barrels of Gunpowder, a Black & Yellow Flagg 24 feet long and 16 feet broad, with the Union in One Corner, and a Barrel of Flints," etc.

This flag was not the Provincial Flag of Maryland, but it was one probably intended for use in his Majesty's service in the war against the French, for Braddock's defeat, the month before, had aroused the Province, and it was made in compliance with the Proclamation of Queen Anne, 28 July, 1707, when the complete or legislative union of Great Britain, including England, Wales and Scotland, was established by treaty and the first Union Parliament assembled. This proclamation provided and required "that the ensigns armorial of our Kingdom of Great Britain," shall be "the crosses of St George and St Andrew conjoined, to be used *in all* flags, banners, standards and ensigns, both at *sea* and *land*."

The flag ¹⁰ thus prescribed and confirmed was called the Union and it became the National flag of Great Britain. It was very often used in the canton by the American colonies in connection with other devices, until the rupture with the mother-country. The flag of the United Colonies in January, 1776, was composed of thirteen stripes alternately red and white, with the Union in one corner.

⁹ *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXXI, page 46.

¹⁰ *Our Flag*, Preble, 1872; *The Flags of the World*, Hulme, 1897; *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1903; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th Ed. 1910.

After the War of the Revolution, by common consent, the Maryland State Flag was composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts and Crosslands (the latter bearing a cross in brilliantly contrasted colors of silver and red), quartered, as displayed on the escutcheon of the Great Seal, for, no design was ever formally adopted for the official flag of the State of Maryland, until during Governor Warfield's administration, when the General Assembly of Maryland passed "An Act to formally adopt and legalize the Maryland Flag." Chap. 48. Approved March 9, 1904.

But the preamble to this Act is incorrect and misleading, as it states, "that the flag designed and used as the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, and which is still known as the Maryland Flag, has never been formally adopted by Maryland as a State, its use having been continued by common consent only," and which "from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland."

There is no Provincial Flag of Maryland in existence, as far as known, and there is nothing on record to warrant the assumption that the Flag of Maryland, under the Proprietary Government, *was ever at any time* the same as is the Flag of the State of Maryland of today, which is composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts and Crosslands, quartered, as displayed on the escutcheon of the Great Seal.¹¹

It would thus appear, and it is undoubtedly the fact, that the Provincial Flag of Maryland was composed of the armorial bearings of the Calverts *only*, black and gold.

¹¹ Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, derived the Crossland Arms from his grandmother Alicia Crossland, and while he and his successors in the title Baron of Baltimore appear frequently to have used their paternal coat of arms separately, for the Great Seal of Maryland, a province in which as Absolute Lord and Proprietary he had the rank of a count palatine, Cecilius prescribed the quarterly coat, and thus made the provincial arms distinctive. The quarterly coat of arms is shown in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*, and appears upon various old prints. For a full description of the Great Seal see *Md. Hist Soc. Fund Pub. No. 23* (1896).

"THE RICH NECK"
A PROMINENT MANOR IN THE DAYS OF
THE COLONY

JOSEPH B. SETH

(Read before the Society May 11, 1914.)

My paper covers three generations in time. The holdings of three gentlemen of eminent distinction:

Capt. James Murphy, 1684-1698; General Matthew Tilghman Ward, 1701-1741; Colonel Matthew Tilghman, 1741-1790.

Of all the Colonial Manors of Maryland few maintained a position of greater prominence and importance during the days of the Colony than "The Rich Neck." This tract of land, which occupies a peninsula lying between the Eastern branch of the Chesapeake Bay and St. Michael's River, with Tilghman's Creek, making in from St. Michael's River on the South, and furnishing one of the finest land-locked harbors on the bay. It is southeast from Kent Island and, from the character of its soil, well deserves its name, as there are few tracts of land in this State which today can boast of soil more fertile.

A glance at a map of the State will show the social and political advantages of this situation. The waterways were exclusively the public highways. Across St. Michael's River to the East and at the mouth of Wye River was Doncaster, the county seat of Talbot County. In full view from the Rich Neck to the West across Eastern Bay was the seat of government for the Isle of Kent; and beyond that across the bay proper was Annapolis, the capital of the colony after 1692.

This tract of land was surveyed and laid out for Captain William Mitchell in 1649 by Robert Clark, Surveyor-General, and contained two thousand acres of land. Capt. Mitchell never occupied this land, but made his home at St. Thomas, in St. Mary's County.

Capt. Mitchell came into the province under circumstances of great distinction, bringing with him a letter from the Lord Proprietor to the Privy Council,¹ commending him specially to the council and at the same time appointing him a member of the council; also appointing him one of the justices and commissioners for the conservation of the peace within the province.

From this high recommendation it was to have been expected that his career in the colony would have been a notable one. It was a notable career, but one which was anything else than creditable. He was duly sworn as a member of the council on the 8th day of January, 1650, at a court held at St. Mary's City, but I do not find from the records that he ever sat in the council. The records of the courts, however, showed his misdeeds, and he seems to have been guilty of every imaginable crime. I am glad for "The Rich Neck" that he never occupied the land.

On March 4, 1650, we find this entry:

"William Mitchell, Esq. demandeth 2200 acres of land for transportation of twenty-two servants into this Province."

Later on William Mitchell, by assignment, transferred this grant to Phillip Land, who was then the High Sheriff of St. Mary's County, and Land transferred one-half thereof to Gregory Fox.

On the 20th day of October, 1651, a patent was issued to Phillip Land and Gregory Fox for the land assigned to them by William Mitchell, containing all that tract of land lying on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay called "The Rich Neck." This property was subsequently inherited by Henry Fox, who, on the 6th day of June, 1684, conveyed the said tract of land to Capt. James Murphy, who was at that time one of the justices of Talbot County.

The conveyance recites in part as follows:

"This deed made this last day of May, A. D., 1684, between Henry Fox and Hester Fox, his wife, of St. Michael's River, in the County of Talbot, in the said Province of Maryland,

¹ *Md. Arch.*, v. 3: 250.

planter, of the one part, and James Murphy, of the County and Province aforesaid, gentlemen, of the other part.

"Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of one hundred and four pounds lawful money of England and also the full and just quantity of 23,000 pounds of good tobacco to him in hand paid by the said James Murphy, as also for and in the further consideration of two several tracts of land, one tract whereof containing 500 acres of land lying and being in a certain creek called Sassafras Creek and called or known by the name of Mount Pleasant, and the other tract, containing one thousand acres of land, called and known by the name of "Level Ridge," lying and being at the head of the river of Sassafras in the County of Cecil, of the province aforesaid, doth grant and convey unto the said James Murphy the tract of land called 'The Rich Neck,' &c., together with all buildings, gardens, orchards, houses, ways, waterways, &c."

James Murphy, who was at that time captain of militia and one of the justices of the county, and who continued, by re-appointments, to occupy that position until his death in 1697, at which time he was the President of the Quorum, was one of the important men and strong characters of the county.

We can judge of his position when we find on June 1 an order that New Commissions issue out of the Secretary's Office to the several Counties of the Province for holding the Provincial Courts, &c., and that the following persons be commissioned accordingly:

For Talbot County, James Murphy, Edward Lloyd, William Hemsley, Richard Tilghman, Gentlemen of the Quorum; Richard Carter, Robert Macklin, Hugh Sherwood, Thomas Hobbins, Jr., John Coppidge, Matthew Smith, Gentlemen Justices. It certainly was a high compliment to be the first named among a body of gentlemen such as these.

Vincent Lowe, who was a fellow justice with him, and a brother-in-law of the Lord Proprietor, and a holder of extensive lands, embracing probably in all 20,000 acres, appointed him a trustee for the sale and disposition of his land. Capt. Murphy

married Mabel Dawson, a daughter of Capt. Ralph Dawson, and by his will bequeathed this entire property to his widow, who was reputed to have been the beauty of the colony. The importance of the position occupied by “The Rich Neck” can be well understood when we consider the adjacent waters and the places of interest at and during the time covered by this holding. Talbot County was the first county laid out on the Eastern Shore and the first political division after the Isle of Kent. The bounds of Talbot County are not definitely known, but it is certain that it went from the wading place at what is now Kent Narrows, which divides Kent Island from the main land, and that it took in all of the Eastern Shore except the upper portion that had been included two years before in Baltimore County. Talbot was first founded in 1661 and the first county seat of the county was at Doncaster, at the mouth of Wye River, which is a branch of St. Michael’s River; west from “The Rich Neck” was the Island of Kent, which then was a considerable settlement, having been the first land settled within the borders of the State, and seven years in advance of the settlement of St. Mary’s City. Just across the bay from Kent Island at the mouth of the Severn River was a settlement which subsequently became the capital of the colony. At that time, as now, the bay was the great highway, so that the convenience politically and socially of the situation at Rich Neck, together with the character of the soil, made it a very desirable place.

Mabel Murphy, the widow of James Murphy, married Matthew Tilghman Ward, and died in 1702, leaving one child, Mary Ward, who died at the age of twenty years. Matthew Tilghman Ward subsequently married Margaret Lloyd, a daughter of Philemon Lloyd, and he, like James Murphy, soon became one of the Justices of the Court, and later on was appointed Speaker of the Assembly, a member of the Council, and Lieutenant-General of the Militia of the Colony; in fact, he held for twenty years the highest political positions within the gift of the colony outside of the office of Governor. Matthew Tilghman Ward left no descendants, and by his will gave his

property, which was large, to his widow Margaret during her life, and at her death to his cousin, Matthew Tilghman, who resided with him, and who, upon the death of Mrs. Ward, came into full possession of the property and resided upon it until his death, in 1790. Matthew Tilghman, like his two predecessors, held a high social position and filled the important political offices in the colony. He was Speaker of the Assembly which appointed the delegates in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, which signed the Declaration of Independence and made the appointments of the delegates, himself being the chairman of the delegation. He attended the sittings of the Congress, but was later called home to preside over the first Constitutional Convention that was held, and which subsequently made the first constitution of the State, and was not at Philadelphia at the time the Declaration was signed, and did not appreciate the importance that was afterward given to a signature to that instrument. During the days of the Revolution he was such an important man that our historian McMahon, in speaking of him, said he was the "Patriarch of the Colony." He was a member of the Committee of Safety for the Eastern Shore and its chairman, was a member of the committee which drafted the Maryland protest against the Stamp Act; President of the Provincial Congress until the colony became a State; in fact, at this time he was the practical Governor of the State and Rich Neck the seat of government. The Provincial Council was in accord with the patriots while the Governor, Robert Eden, and his adherents were not. He married Ann Lloyd, a daughter of Philemon Lloyd, and left two sons and two daughters. His oldest daughter Margaret married Charles Carroll, the barrister, whose home was at the Manor Mount Clair, which is now Carroll Park, Baltimore. Her body is buried on the north side of St. Anne's Church, in Annapolis, and covered by a marble tomb.

The second daughter, Anna Maria, married Colonel Tench Tilghman, who was a member of General Washington's staff, and the messenger that rode from York Town to Philadelphia

to bear the dispatch to Congress from General Washington announcing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army. A descendant of Matthew Tilghman, General Lloyd Tilghman, of the Confederate Army, was killed in battle at Baker's Station before Vicksburg. He was born at "The Rich Neck." The citizens of Paducah, Kentucky, have placed a very handsome marble monument at their county seat in memory of the regiment of which General Tilghman was colonel that went into service from that county and which was afterward in the brigade commanded by General Tilghman, and a handsome bronze heroic statue for General Tilghman surmounts it, the statue itself costing \$12,000, was presented by his two sons, Frederick B. and Sedell Tilghman, of New York City. From 1684 to 1790 there was, as I have said, three generations in time, and three successive owners lie buried in the burying ground on the old manor where they so long dispensed justice and extended the hospitality of that day which we rarely find now, but I am pleased to say that The Rich Neck is more fortunate today than most of the old manors. It is owned by a gentleman, who, with his wife, reside upon this property and dispense as genuine hospitality as can be found anywhere. The old mansion and ground are kept in excellent condition and the old grave yard, which is enclosed by a stone wall four feet high, is kept in order and is an object of interest to all visitors. It is a great comfort to me, and I know would be to all persons who love the history of their State, to see one of these old manors maintained in its integrity, and here we have just that thing.

The village of Claiborne, built upon this Manor, is the gateway to the Eastern Shore, and if any of the members of the society should have occasion to visit the Manor they will receive a cordial welcome, and will be impressed with the courtly manner and graceful modesty in which they will be entertained by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pearson, Jr.

NOTE—I have given but a brief list of the many important places held by the gentlemen herein referred to, for the sake of brevity, and have perhaps not done them justice, particularly General Ward, and who from 1700 to 1741 was connected with all important political positions and generally at the head. He was on

April 16th, 1706, commissioned to locate lines for Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 26, page 622.

April 24th, 1716, Speaker of the Assembly. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 25, page 339.

August 18th, 1721, Member of Council. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 25, page 361.

September 25th, 1740, President of Council. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 28, page 233.

January 2d, 1739, Commissioned Major-General. *Arch. of Md.*, Vol. 28, page 192.

Being President of the Council and Major-General of Militia, he stood next to the Governor.

LETTERS OF JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. ix, p. 67.)

For the Rev'd Mr. James at Arthurit, near Carlisle Cumberland

Paddington, 23rd Oct'r 1776

Dear Sir,

I shou'd not so far have copied your Example, as to have deferr'd the answering your Letter a month or two, but that I have long hop'd to have had it in my Power to have told you something decisive from N. York. When it comes, you will probably learn all the *authentic* Particulars I can, from the Gazette: or, if I shou'd then think otherwise, it is only troubling you with another Letter. Did you advert to the Address of the cunning Yankees, in the Affair at Long Island, how well they contriv'd to have our Southern Fools principally concerned! But, even this will hardly open their Eyes, w'e I begin to fear now is not to be done, till they are closed in Death. I know most of the Gen'ls. One of 'em, & the Best, I think, is exceedingly like an old Landlord Messenger, at St. Bees, as Washington also is—not in Person only, but in Manners, Understand'g, &c. As my good old Friend is not likely to see this, I am the less fearful of offending him by a Comparison, which, I own, is rather degrading. One of these Heroes was caught in a Hay-stack with his Dram Bottle in his pocket all out, I guess, like Mackeath's: Another, in the Shed of an Hut. When I think of

the Men, & the Measures, I am astonished, when I think also of their success. I can account for it only by believing that it cuts a very different Figure in our News-Papers, from what it actually does, on the spot. Or, admit it really be so, it has been owing not so much to their good Management, as our ill Management: just as a deal of People I converse with are Patriots, not from any Affection to the Americans, but Disaffection to the Ministry. My poor Wife is in the greatest anxiety imaginable, lest an unhappy Bro'r of Hers, the only one She has, who had just wrote us of his hav'g enter'd into the Continental Service as a Maj'r or Col: shou'd have been in the Engagement on Long Island. It is impossible, as yet, to learn, with any Certainty, who were, or were not, there.

She begs your Pardron, ten thousand Times, for not having sent you the Burdock Seed. I spoke to two or three Cumberl'd Folks to look out for an Opportunity of conveying it to you; which, they tell me, they have not yet met with. And, when her Relation, Mr. Bacon, set out, She was on a short Visit into Hertfordshire, for the Benefit of (really) Country Air, and Exercise. This Place is reckoned very healthy, and, I believe, is so: but, some how or other, she has not thriven in it: I doubt, indeed, she suffers our Misfortunes too much to prey upon her Spirits, inwardly, tho' surely no one ever submitted to an heavy Blow of the Sort, with a more becoming Fortitude.

Since I last wrote, the Gov'r of Maryl'd, my chief Friend & Patron (& now S'r Rob't Eden) has, in his Turn also, been obliged to seek Shelter here. By Him, I had Acc'ts from my Friends and Family as late as the middle of June. They were then well, & doing better than I cou'd have expected. It seem'd likely then that my Curate wou'd soon accomplish his wishes, & obtain from the new Government an Appointment to my Living. This I do not much regard, tho' doubtless it vexes me; if I cou'd but rely that the fictitious sale I had made a Part of my Estate, & the complete One my Att'o there was about to make, wou'd shelter it from their Madness. My poor slaves & Serv'ts have been true and trusty to Me beyond Example: &

their Conduct, when they saw their hapless Master hang'd & shot (in Effigy, I thank God, only) last May, by a thousand or two of brave Sons of Liberty, has & shall endear them to me whilst I live. But, God knows, whether even I shall see them again, or not: that America will be reduc'd, must be, I cannot entertain a Doubt; but that it ever will be a Country for me again, is much to be doubted. The Wretches, who now rule there, have so exceedingly injur'd & insulted me, that it is not to be expected from human Nature they shou'd ever forgive me. And yet, alas! I see but little Likelihood of my obtaining any such Settlement in England, as can make it comfortable for me to indulge my Wishes & stay here. If S'r Rob't Eden sh'd go back, I think I too certainly will; as I may then, unsoliciting have anything that is to be had in America: but, He too had rather stay where He is. I trust, however, He will find some way or other of providing for me somewhere; as He certainly is desirous to do. Nor, indeed, have I any Reason to complain of the Ministry who have been far more attentive to me than so obscure & insignificant an Individual had any Right to expect. But then, if they do aught for me, it must be in America. I think myself lucky that, in the meanwhile, I picked up this Cure: it will help a little, tho, I fail'd in getting the Clerk's Place, which some of the Parishioners had given me Hopes of. It wou'd have added about £30 more to what I now receive, which will not fall much short of £100 p'r ann: I fail'd because I neither cou'd nor wou'd promise them to stay with them.

I have enquir'd of sundry Gentlemen I thought likely to know, for the Character of the . . . Purpose. The Booksellers, even Dodsley himself . . . but dully. So many Coxcombs have lately figured in this Way, I find the very Attempt is in Danger of being thought disreputable. I mentioned your Son to a Merch't in the City, and Hosier, with whom I am acquainted, who advis'd his being on the Spot, as you did: but the Winter, & not the Spring, is the busy Season here. This Hosier is the most extraordinary Character I have

known. I do really think him as good a Scholar & Theologist, almost, as a Bishop. At my Instigation, he lately drew up a little smart Pamphlet, in Ans'r to a vile Whiggish, Republican, Rebel Sermon of a Dr Watson, Regius Profess'r of Divinity in Cambridge, preach'd before the University. It has occasioned no small stir amongst the Wits there, & has been confidently ascrib'd to some of the first Names among them. I heard Dr. Halifax own he never felt Himself under so strong a Tempt'n to bely Himself, as he did to confess Himself the Author of it, when it was charg'd on Him by the A'pp. I wish I knew how to send you any such little things without putting you to such a confounded deal of Expencc.

I am

Y'rs &c.

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington 21st Nov'r 1776

My dear Sir,

I am resolved to cherish this Dawn of better Days: and, as you have now given Me some Hopes that, in Time, I may bring you to be a tolerably punctual Correspondent, I will be at some Pains to encourage you to go on. For this Purpose, I not only answer you on the Instant, but enclose you two or three Franks, that, from mere Motives of Frugality, you may make haste to write to Me; lest, as strange things sometimes happen to Me very suddenly, I should elope before you have us'd them. The last Intelligence from N. York is to the 10th or 12th ult: Nothing very decisive had then happened. There seem'd a Likelihood then, that the Rebels wou'd risque a general Engagem't. This I consider as good News, having persuaded myself that they would disperse in small Bodies, as in good Poliey, they certainly ought. I think it impossible that the Issue of a Battle must not be against them. Cooper's College is not burn'd: that & one Church were happily extinguished. Has it been mentioned to you, that the Parts of the City destroyed were almost entirely such as belong'd to the Church and

Churchmen? Poor Trinity Church, long the Pride of the Church of Engl'd in America was set on fire in three Places: & Houses belonging to it, valued at £40,000 sterl'g. Not a single Meeting House &c was touch'd. This needs no Comment. I attribute their extremely ill Management both on N. York, & Long Island, to divided & distracted Counsels: & some Acc'ts of their own which I have seen in their own Papers, as far as One can possibly pick out a shred of Truth from their monstrous Publications, confirms this Conjecture. Our Maryland Fools suffered the most; many of my Parishioners & quondam Persecutors being knock'd in the Head: one, in particular, who had two Cart Loads of Stones carried to Church one Sunday to stone Me for having said, as 'twas alledged, that a Rifle-Man wou'd be no Match for a common Musqueteer in the Field. He was a Capt'n or Colonel of these Rifle-Men, who almost all fell, or were taken. Did you advert to another Particular, not in-curious? The Day of the Defeat on Long-Island, the 27th Aug't, was the Day appointed for a solemn Fast, when, as the ordinance ran, they were to *implore success to their Arms & to Patriotism*. I give you the express Word.

I have infinite Fears for the Howes about negotiating: they, assuredly, are no Match for the Men they will there meet with in that Way. It is most providential, that they were so infatuated as to reject every Overture of this Sort. I hope they will still have just & liberal Terms given them: but not till their Rebel Armament is effectually demolish'd & the Leaders of it exemplarily punished. Because, till that is done, it is absurd to expect any Accommodation that can last much longer than it is a-making.

It might, for aught I know, be, as you guess, under some Skiey Influence, that I told you of my despairing now to obtain an Establishment in England: but, tho' the Fogs are now dispersed, & the Atmosphere tolerably serene, I am sorry to tell you, this Influence still continues. When I first came I was caress'd & attended to by Men who, I knew, had the Power to serve Me, & who said they had the Inclination: This still con-

tinues. But, after more than a year's Experience of Noth'g being done, or Noth'g of any considerable Moment (you know that I have rec'd some peeuniary assistances—not from the Subscription—but immediately from Administration; but this *tibi Soli*) what shou'd a Man less sanguin, & more patient than I Pretend to be, infer from it? It is little, very little, I have written for the publick Eye; but I have done a deal in other Ways, and, certainly, I deserve something, if it be only for my unwearied Endeavours to be serviceable. But, I am, I have long been, weary of being a publick Man—if I may so eall myself: & sigh—oh how I do sigh for some little decent snug Retreat, not quite without your Vortex. Ah, my friend, why did you touch upon that String: 'twas almost too much for Me. At present I am busy on a very laborious, & most difficult Enquiry: an attempt to delineate a Plan for the Future Governm't of ye Colonies. I know not, that ever I shall have either Leisure, or Ability even to finish my Outlines: but, this I know, that it has cost Me an infinite deal of thinking & Investigation. If ever I get it liek'd into any decent Form, I intend it for Administration, as my last Arrow: and, if they will then do any thing for Me, So, if not, 'tis high Time I knew it. I will not attempt to express to you what I felt on the possible Hope You give Me of seeing You anywhere, even in London. Perhaps, I am too much interested to give any Opinion about it: else I shou'd tell you, that you eertainly are right. And why not Mrs. James also? Don't you remember, I press'd you to this a year ago? Will you permit Me now, after seconding the Motion, humbly to propose a small Amendment? Suppose, you were, previously, to send up the young Man, to my Care, that I might, for one Winter at least be to Him what, for nearly twenty you have been to Me—a Father. He shall have Bed & Board with Me, which, to cut short any objections on that Score, I tell you I can afford; and, if nothing else shou'd turn up, we will at least, I suppose, rub off some of the Cumberland Rusticity, & teach Him, w't, by the Bye, I never can be taught, to make a Bow. Seriously, if you can think such a step advisable, permit Me to flatter myself, that it is needless to assure you,

that I wou'd be & do every thing to Him you wou'd have Me. I have already told you, that I do not much like this drudging beggarly way that Cumberland Lads, I find, commonly set out in; & which I remember once to have long'd for, as the Sum of my Ambition. I mean the getting to be Clerks in Counting Houses, & Assistants in Shops. There are Ways of getting them put Apprentices, with assurances of being taken into Partnership, at the Expiration of three or four years, which, I think, I shou'd prefer: but, for this, Money will be requisite, & for that Reason, your own Presence, & your own Judgment. In the mean Time, if you direct Me so to do, I will make Enquiries in that Way.

With Respect to this plaguy Blencogo, I am vex'd in the Extreme, that you shou'd for ever & ever be so plagued with it. Do however, as you have done—what you think right: only, I must entreat that you do not, finally, give the Lease to any other. I have not a Heart to bear that, be the Consequences what they may: indeed, I think, I cou'd better bear to give it to them altogether, as I would if I cou'd believe, that they deserv'd it, & that it wou'd really do them Good. I wrote yesterday to them pretty soundly: insisting on a fair, & full Acc't of the Reasons, why they manage & and thrive so ill in the World. It is hard on you that I shou'd continue to press you to be urgent with them, when at the same Time, I cannot permit you to take, perhaps the only step, that wou'd really make them what they ought to be. Nelly sent you a Canister of American Burdock Seed, bro't Home by the Gov'r that grew on my Planta'n since we came away. It was forwarded by a young Man to Aspatria. She will give you Directions hereafter. Adieu &c. &c.

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James

Paddington, 25th Jan'y 1777

My dear Sir,

I forget how particular I was in advising you about the Renewal of the Lease to my foolish Brother in Law. But, I meant, however, that, whatever you might think, they should

not finally be turned away. This may be wrong: but, forgive Me in it; I cannot bear the Idea of doing otherwise: and, poor as I am, I had rather they should have it all, than that I shou'd be suspected only of being eapable of doing anything harsh to a Sister, more unfortunate, than she is even unworthy.

They wrote to Me, as I suppose I wou'd tell you, a long incoherent Tale, about their Inability to pay their Rent; I answered by insisting that they should; at the same Time promising them to pay twenty Pounds in part of my Sister's Legacy; which Promise I now fulfill by remitting to them a Bill for that Sum. I insisted on this, both because I was asham'd any longer to be perpetually encroaching on you; and also, because I thought it would be for their Good to be put a little on their Metal. The twenty pounds I pay them is to enable them to buy Stock &c for an additional Farm which they told Me they were about taking. I wou'd fain have them, if any Eneouragement of Mine would do it, put in a Way of doing somewhat better for themselves, that they may not continue this life mean & beggarly. I beg to hear from you, when they have paid off their Arrears (which, I hope, they will not do by Means of this Bill) & you have renewed their lease; and that you will be so good as then to tell Me the Balance I shall then owe you, as well as what Mrs. C. does. To be sure, this is no very apt Season for Me to be advaneing Money: but, asham'd as I am still to be anagging at & dunning you, I must desire you to draw on Me for £20, or thereabouts, at thirty Days Sight. For, as I am not yet quite hopeless, that Maryland Property may again be of Value, I am unwilling, as long as it can be avoided, that the poor Orphans shou'd be quite forlorn and left to earn their Bread by becoming merely labouring Servants.

I have, at length, brought to a Close the Pamphlet I some time ago told you, I was engaged in. You cannot conceive what Trouble it has cost me: and, after all, I am afraid to no other Purpose, than to vex Me. There are so many People, of so many Opinions, to be consulted, that it is endless: and if, at last, it is thought advisable to publish it, I foresee that it will

be in such a mutilated and mangled Manner as to spoil it. It is now in the Hands of Sr. Grey Cooper, whose Judgment on it is to be decisive. God help the poor Man, that is dependent on Great Men: I am weary of it. If I can only manage so, as to make Them pay me somewhat handsomely, I shall grumble the less: but, I doubt Them. If it be printed, I will certainly send you a Copy, Meanwhile, all this, of course, is a profound secret. Indeed, circumstanced as I am, it very essentially imports Me, that it should remain so.

The last Gazette is somewhat flattering: but still, there hangs a dark cloud over that unfortunate Hemisphere. Things are carried on in so strange a Manner, that it is impossible for a Bystander to see any thing like System or Design in their Conduct. Clinton, as Gen'l Gage had done before, issued a Proclamation in Carolina, offer'g Pardon to such as would return to their Allegiance, exceptis Excipiendis. When lo, the Howes, just after advantages gain'd, as Themselves boast, far beyond their most sanguin Hopes, proclaim a gen'l Pardon to all who will come in within 60 days. This is unaccountable: and, it is this timid, dastardly, irresolute, shilly-shally way of going on which, more than any thing else, encourages the Leaders of the Revolt. It is true that a whole Regim't of N: Jersey Rebels have come over to the King's Troops, & are very useful; as some New York Volunteers before were. This is an horrid Business at Bristol: the Suspicions universally fall on Americans & Patriots; but, I hope, unjustly. It is too horrid to think any Men capable of: thus much only may be credited, that if there be any Men living capable of acting over again a Gunpowder Plot, it is the Fanatical Republicans, who have kindled up this Rebellion.

I hear of nothing in the Literary way of capital Moment. The late Bp. of Rochester's commentary, promised more than, I fear, it is likely to perform. It is learned, & elaborate often: but, it is queer often &, I think, unreasonably fond of Novelty & Singularity. Besides, it is far from being sufficiently full and decisive. Bp. Hurd's new Vol: of Sermons are excellent; tho' I have read but one of them: but, ex Pede, Hercules.

Have you rec'd yr. Burdock seed? I believe, I have already given you the Directions how to use it. When do you set out hitherwards with your Son? because, I have almost half agreed to accompany my Relation, Mrs. Thomlinson, to Carlisle in the Spring. But this will depend on my Luck with the Treatise.

Nelly begs her aff't Compt's to Mrs. James & Y'rself may be joined to those of, my Dr Sir,

Y^r faithful & infinitely obliged

Jona'n Boucher.

PROVISIONING THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

The following correspondence, from a letter book in the possession of Mr. Ruxton M. Ridgely, gives an interesting light on some of the troublesome days of 1780. The Commissioners whose correspondence is here set out, were appointed by Chapter 32 of the Acts of Assembly, November session, 1779, the preamble of which reads as follows: "Whereas it is reported to this General Assembly, that the army of the United States is in very great distress for an immediate supply of flour and forage, and it is deemed absolutely necessary to make the most speedy and vigorous exertions to procure those articles for the present relief of the army, and to convey the same by land, the water communication in great measure being unexpectedly interrupted by the ice."

The act provided that "three active, prudent, sensible and discreet persons, be appointed in each county of the state and in the town of Baltimore" who should be empowered "to make the most diligent search and enquiry for all wheat, wheat flour, rye and Indian corn, be the same in the houses of merchants, traders, farmers, planters, or others"; and the Commissioners were authorized to enter and seize all such stores, upon giving the owners certificates, expressing the time, quantity and price of the articles seized, and leaving the owner a sufficient supply for the use of his family for four months. The Commissioners named for Baltimore Town were John McClelland, Richard Lemmon and Isaac Griest; for Baltimore County, Andrew Buchanan, Joshua Sherman, and John Moale.

The act against "forestalling and engrossing" mentioned in the letters, was Chapter 17 of the Acts, July session, 1779, in which special committees were named for the enforcement of the prohibition against speculation.

The letters and memoranda are all dated in January and February, 1780, Governor Lee having declared the law in effect under his proclamation of 29 December, 1779.

This is to inform your Excellency that we have sent of two Brigades of waggons loaded with flour the whole amount is Nine and twenty waggons which Carried 247 Barrels of flour we Hope to Send one other Brigade the 15th of this instant we have been hard put to get them. Oblige to send out a good way in the Country to press or hire as we do Both, the Country Complies with the Law submissively, tho I fear that we will [have] a good deal to do in town as your Excellency will observe by the inclosed deposition. we have seized Barrels of flour the Chief part of it is Called Mr. Wm. Smith's and about 3000 Bushels of wheat and has not got near through his Stores yet, neither shall we he says we waited on him for the key of one of his stores sundry times which he would not give us we reasoned with him in the mildest manner to try to get him to Comply with the Law, all to no Effect, he still was obstinate we Called on the Majestrates who seemed not to be quite Clear in what we looked on there duty, which was to Come and keep the peace while we with the sherriffs and Constables together with the People which we ordered to be summoned, to open the Store house agreeable to Act of Assembly the[y] observed that Entering a house was not to force the door open, but some Easier method, tho the law is so Expressive we would begg your Exceclency's opinion on the subject for their satisfaction we were under some Diffieulty respecting the sherriffs as the people say we have none and some would not obey their summons. Now there was a party of men Come to gather to the store I will begg leave to refer you to the Deposition for their Behaviour, as our persons were threatened and some of the men summoned to assist said the[y] would not suffer the Law to be executed. Mr. Wm Smith declared to the public that we could not press waggons out of town we told him the law supported us in it and we produced the law, we Likewise informed him the Honorable Councell was of the same opinion as Mr. Lemmon asked their advice he said their opinion or instruction was no better than his and intimated we should be prosecuted for it. we Recd a letter from the Commissary of issues which we inclose your Excellency. Mr.

Smith raised a great clamour among the people that we will starve them by seizing their provisions, we Considering the Law in a different Light. we have not Entered any private seller or house yet. likewise says we will perrish the town for want of fire wood tho we have taken but few of the wood waggons which Supply the town. we use every prudent means not to distress the inhabitants. he uses Every Effort to irritate the minds of the people we are of opinion, we would request of your Excellency to inform us whether Mr. Wm. Smith had licence to purchase wheat as well as flour for the use of the french which if no Priviledge we would request that your Excellency would give us your opinion whether his wheat Does not Come under the ingrosing Law. we have sent of all Robt. Buckhannon's Flour he told us that he had 370 Bbl^s of flour but on the Delivery we have got ownly 165. we should have proceeded to open the Store house of Mr. Smith by violence ownly we were apprehensive that some fatal Consequence might Enssue as our persons were threatned with violence by Mr. Smith and a few poor people which we understood was miss lead we supposed would have joyned against us which people a prosecution against would have ruined their families and if not Encouraged by some of our great men, will be good subjects so thought it most prudent to acquaint your Excellency and receive your Instructions how to Act before we proceed farther against said Smith's flour we would request of your Excellency to take the Deposition of the bearer Aquilla Johns who was one of the under sherriffs who Can inform you of the people or part of them who was opposing the Law.

There is a number of Evidences which we will produce if necessary.

We are your Excellency's most obedient Humbl^l sarvnt
Baltimore Town Jan^y 14 1780.

Baltimore town 15th Jan^y 1780.

Gentlemen we are badly of for waggons to carry flour forward for the use of the army and as you have but very little

in your district or will till you get it Manufactured four or five good teams is Sufficient to Supply at the Mills about with wheat as fast as the can grind it we would be glad you would pitch upon Such as you chuse and give them a note to that purpose So that our waggon Masters May know who they are as it Seems Many of them Make the Excuse that you have Ingaged them to hall for you we have Sent of thirty waggons and are to be Excused when they return untill it Comes to their turn to go again Shall be glad you would Encourage your good neighbours to Send in their waggons as here is a large quantity of public flour in town we are Gent^m

You Obed^t Humb^l Servt^s

To Messrs Andrew Buckhannon

John Moal

Joshua Stephenson Esq

Baltimore Town 16th Janur^y 1780.

Sir, the Commissioners for this Town wrote your Excellency Last Friday By Aquilla Johns One of the Subsheriefs but his Horse taking Sick by the way & not being able to Procure another he says he gave the Packett to the Post who returnd this Day but Brought us no Letter. Perhaps he Did not Deliver Ourrs. we want much to heare from your Excellency Concerning Mr. Wm. Smith's flour & wheat, as he seems to bid Defiance to the Late Act of Assembly notwithstanding all the Solicitations of the Commissioners. we would be Glad your Excellency would Instruct us how we are to Pay the wagons and other Expences as the Certificates we have Rec^d Mention Only Provisions for which only they will Suit unless they are altred & Defaced and some of the wagons are Returned. we should be Glad to Pay them as soon as Possable, the Second Brigade of wagons is Returned from Susquehannah this Evening they Go & Come in four Days. We sent away a small Brigade Last Evening. We are hard put to it to procure Wagons & if we are not Tollerated to procure them in Other Counties, we shall not be able to make up above two Brigades

more as the People Murmur to make two Trips in Less than three weeks, and as there is more flour in this District than in all the other Districks below Harford on the western shore, with your Excellency's approbation should be Glad to Send it forward as fast as possible it will not take Half the number of Wagons to Suply the mills with as much Wheat as the can Manufacture in a resonable time as to Hall the public flour This Place. Mr. Robt Long was with us this Evening & says he can if Permitted to Go into the adjasent Counties to Impress Suply us with as many wagons as we shall want and as he is well a Quainted with the Country wagons and Horses we think him a very proper person for the Business. Our Wagons are not so well Serv^d with Hay as they Aught to be, what Little they get is Exceeding bad Concerning all which Should be Glad of your instructions I cannot inform you of the particular Quantity of flour sent away as I have not the Acct^s with me at home the Opertunity of writing your Excellency being unExpected & late at night, we Expect to Send away ten or twelve big Loads of flour tomorrow if the Weather permitts.

I. Griest.

His Excellency Tho^s Sim Lee.

These are to Certify whom it may Concern that we have Sez^d A Quantity of wheat in Mr. Wm. Spear's Warehouse which wheat Mr. Benjamin Griffith is take to his Mill to Manufacture for the Use of Our Army—the said Mr. Griffith is to Deliver the flour made out of all Wheat, which he may Manufacture Sez^d By us, to us Or our Order.

17th Jan^y 1780.

John McClellan.

Rich^d Lemmon.

I Griest.

Commrs for B. Town.

Baltimore Town 25th January 1780 Sez^d Eighty Six Bbls Flour in the Possession of Coll^o Samuel Smith Quantity One

hundred fifty Eight hundred one Quarter & twenty seven Pounds Nett as p. Invoice Deliverd me, the said Flour was Valued a fifty pounds p. Hundred, and Coll^o Sm^l Smith Refused a Certificate agreeable to Law in such cases.

I. Griest Comms^r for B. Town.

Memorandum of flour sent forward & from whom taken.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Sez ^d of Geo. Mathews .	103	Sent forward .	79
Ditto David Moore .	20	Do Do .	20
Do Rob ^t Buck ⁿ .	165		165
Do Jno Gwin .	100		92
Do Jacob Lem ⁿ .	4		4
Do Wm Smith's at Johns	326		329
Do Coll Sm ^l Smith .	86		86
			<hr/>
			775
Do Sm ^l Worthington .	47		40
			<hr/>
			815

Baltimore, 31st January, 1780.

Sr

We had the Honour of receiving Two Letters from The Hon^{ble} the President, of the 14th and 22d Inst., and proceeded to execute the Law agreeable to the Instructions therein given, after repeated applications to Mr. William Smith in the most friendly manner for the Keys of his Warehouses, and as repeated refusals, on Thursday last we proceeded to force open three warehouses where considerable quantities of Flour belonging to Mr. Smith were, and upon removal of it, Mr. Smith not allowing it to remain in his stores, He, his son Robert, and Coll Saml. Smith made opposition which would have been attended with very disagreeable Circumstances had not the Magistrates interfered and an Accident in the first onset broke one of Mr. W. Smith's fingers which proved a very seasonable check to their illegal violence.

We should have sent the flour to Annapolis agreeable to instruction but did not know Mr. Bullen's Waggon was in town till it was gone. Mr. Grist wrote y^r Excell^y of the difficulty we are under respecting certificates for Wagoners &c. Those which have come to hand being adapted only to grain & flour and not fit for the above purposes unless defaced. We therefore wish for others that may be suitable as soon as might be as the Wagoners want them to pay their assessments which are daily collecting, and we are very desirous to keep them in a good humour as they have in general attended the service in a manner deserves praise. We have forwarded 800 Barrels to Susquehanna. As we have been obliged to take flour from different Stores which were hired, and being called upon by the Proprietors of the Stores for the rent, we would request your instruction whether we shall make Allow^{ce} for the rents incurred for the Storage prior to our Seizing the flour or not. As the Issuing Commissary's Stores of flour is expended, we would be glad to have your direction as to the propriety of our furnishing him with the necessary supplies and also how we shall be supplied with forage for our Waggon employed in transporting the flour to Susquehanna as the Quartermaster declines Acting from this day. We have seized 3000 Barrels of flour and are confident there is a considerable quantity more. We are &c.

John McClelland.
Richd Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 1st Febr. 1780.

Sirs

We are sorry to be under the necessity of giving your Excellency and their Honours Such repeated trouble, but as we wish to Conduct ourselves in the most unexceptionable Manner, Especially as we have Many Enemies, we hope you will Excuse us. We have seized a quantity of Indian Corn in the hands of Mr. Will^m Spear, perhaps 3 or 400 Hundred Bushels. Mr. Spear alledged he purchased it for Mr. Weston, and would have

us to Consider it as Mr. Weston's, tho it has not been delivered, but intended to be delivered in consideration of a former contract between them, as it is alleged by Mr. Spear that it was imported from Virginia, we are somewhat doubtful in what manner to proceed, Especially as the laws of the last session of assembly have not yet come up. we would farther beg your patience in informing us whether wheat and other grain which we have found or May find in Warehouses is Subject to Seisure, or whether it is to be taken in the proportion Mentioned in the law for Supplying the Army. We are at a loss to Judge whether grean found as above will fall under the ingrossing law, and Consequently Subject the whole to Seisure or not, we hope in a few days to furnish your Excellency & their Honors with a particular accompt of Seisures, and disbursement, by us, in the Mean time Must request your order for £3000 More in order to Inable us to proceed Effectually, the contents of your first order being nearly expended. We are your Ex &c.

J. McClelland,
R. Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 4 Febr 1780.

Srs

In 5000 bushels of wheat which we have seised there is 4000 of Mr. Wm. Smith's Said to be purchased for the french we have it under our care and Subject to pay the Storage. Should be Glad to know whether we Should have it Manufactured or not, we have Seised 5000 Bbbs flour 4500 of which is Mr. Smith's, a part of which we had sent away before we recd your instruction to the Contrary; So that we have ownly a few Bbbs of anny other but the French flour, and have not forwarded more than a load or two since. we are much at a loss for the Certificates Still the waggoners daily calling for them.

We are your Excel^s and their Honors Very Humb Servt

J. McClelland,
R. Lemmon,
I. Grist.

Baltimore 11th Feby 1780.

Sir

We request your Excell^y when in Council will advert to our Letters and let us have an ans^r to them as soon as convenient. We wish you to remember our request for an order for more money as we are under a Necessity of advancing Cash to the Necessitous employed in the service who depend upon their daily Labour for their support, and therefore cannot get the business done without money.

We remⁿ &c.

Jno. McClelland.

P. S. We are considerably in debt at present to the above class of men.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CROWN POINT.

[Gilmor Papers.]

BY THE HONORABLE JAMES DELANCEY

Esq^r his Majesty's Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories Depending thereon in America.

TO WILLIAM JOHNSON Esq^r GREETING.

Whereas by my Commission dated this day under my seal at arms I have appointed you to be Major General & Commander in Chief of the Forces now Raised by this Government, and by the Governments of the Massachusets bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, for an Expedition against the French Ineroachments at Crown Point, and upon the Lake Champlain as also of such Indians as shall assist in the service of the said Expedition: I do hereby give you the following Instructions & orders for the Regulation of your Conduct.

1st. You are to engage as soon as possible as many of the Indians of the Six Nations, as you can in the aforesaid Service, upon the Incouragements proposed to be given them by the aforesaid Colonies, as also those ordered by his Excellency Major General Braddock to be given them in his Majesties Name; and you are to appoint such officers to lead and Conduct the said Indians as you shall Judge for his majesties Service.

2^{dly}. When you shall have finished your aforesaid Business with the Indians, you are to repair to the City of Albany, and there wait the arrival of the Forces to be employed in the aforesaid Expedition; and as soon as such a Number of them shall arrive there as you shall Judge sufficient for that Service, you are to proceed with the Train of Artillery and ordnance Stores provided for the Expedition, under their Convoy to Crownpoint, clearing as you pass along a practicable road for the Transportation of them and the other Stores, and to cause such strong houses and places of security to be Erected as shall be requisite to serve for Magazines of Stores, places of shelter for the Men in their March and return to and from the City of Albany; and you are to leave the Necessary orders for such of the said Forces as shall not be arrived at the time of your departure from Albany to follow you to Crown point as soon as may be.

3^{dly}. Upon your arrival at Crown point you are to Cause one or more Battery's to be Erected upon the Rockey Eminence nigh Fort St. Frederick or as near as may be to the said Fort upon the most advantageous Ground for Commanding the same, and to point the said Battery or Batteries against the said Fort, and in Case you shall meet with any Resistance in the Erecting the said Battery or Batteries from the garrison of Fort St. Frederick, you are to attack the same, and use your utmost efforts to dislodge the French and to take Possession thereof.

4^{thly}. In Case you shall not be Interrupted or annoyed by the French in Erecting the said Batteries, then as soon as you shall have finished the same, you are to send a sum-

mons to the Commandant of Fort St. Frederick, requiring him forthwith to retire with the Garrison under his Command, from the same as being an Incroachment upon his Majesties Territories, within the Country belonging to the Indians of the six nations, and erected Contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht made between the Crowns of Great Brittain and France, whereby the Indians of the then Five Nations are Expressly declared to be subject to the Crown of Great Brittain; and in Case the said Commandant shall upon Such summons refuse or Neglect to Evacuate the same, you are to Compell him to it, by force of Arms, & to break up all the French Settlements which you shall find near the said Fort or upon the Lake Champlain.

5thly. If you should succeed in your attempt against Fort St. Frederick, you are Immediately upon your becoming Master of it, to strengthen yourself therein, and erect such Works as with the advice of a Councill of Warr, which you shall summons for that purpose, you shall think necessary to preserve that Important post, and you are to put into it such a Garrison as you shall Judge sufficient to maintain the same; but as the said Fort may not be Situated in the most Convenient or advantageous place, for securing the Possession of that Country to his Majesty, you are by yourself and your officers to survey and Examine the several places upon the Lake Champlain, and to find out such other place as you and a Councill of Warr, shall Judge best to answer that Purpose, of which you are to give me Immediate notice with your & the Councils Reasons for making Choice of the place, you shall agree upon.

6thly. You are to give me a Regular and Constant Account from time to time of what you do in discharge of the Trust reposed in you, which you are to Transmitt by Express to Albany to be forwarded to me or the Commander in Chief.

7thly. You are by means of the Indians, or by any other means, to procure the best Intelligence you can, of the designs and motions of the French, the number of any body of Troops, they may Employ, to oppose you, or any other of the Kings

Forces, all which you are to Communicate to me or the Commander in Chief from time to time.

8thly. You are to acquaint the Indians of the Six Nations, if you shall Judge it, from the Temper you find them in, proper so to do, with his Majesties design to Recover their Lands at Niagara, and upon the River Ohio, out of the hands of the French, and to protect them against future Incroachments for the benefitt of their Tribes: and to Engage some of them to meet his Excellency Governour Shirley at Oswego, in order to assist him therein upon Such services as he shall order them to go upon, assuring them of his good Disposition towards their several Castles, and that they will be generously Entertained by him.

Lastly. As to all other Matters concerning which you have no particular Instruction herein given you, you are to use your Discretion therein for the Good of his Majesties Service always Consulting thereupon with a Councill of Warr to Consist at least of the Commanding Officer of the Troops of each Province engaged in the Expedition, acquainting me or the Commander in Chief of this Province with your Proceedings as soon as may be.

Given under my hand at New York the
sixteenth—day of April—One Thousand seven
hundred and fifty five.

James De Lancey.

[Original endorsement]

N. York April 16th, 1755. Gov^r. Delanceys Instructions to
Mr. William Johnson.

[Endorsement by Mr. Gilmor]

Given to R. Gilmor in 1831 by the Rev^d. W. B. Spurgen of Albany. See in J. K. Pauling's novel of the Dutchman's fireside an interesting anecdote of the appointmt. of Col. Johnson to the expedition against Crown Point, on account of his superior acquaintance with Indian Warfare & claiming from superior officers obedience to his orders.

R. G.

VAN BUREN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS—
(PART II).

BERNARD C. STEINER

Among Van Buren's other Maryland letters, we find one from John Nelson to Louis McLane, dated Frederick, February 7, 1829. Nelson cannot come to Washington and through friendship wished to suggest the future course of the Jackson party. Maryland had no claims to prefer for cabinet place, though Taney's name had been suggested and "no selection could be made more flattering to his numerous friends or more useful and creditable to the country. We are well aware that his designation may not consist with those considerations of convenience, which in all political arrangements must be consulted." Wirt is "regarded and treated as a political opponent" and Nelson feared his re-appointment as Attorney-General, which would be "unacceptable and unjust" to the party in Maryland. Nelson rejoiced that there were so many Democrats in the Senate and wished that McLane were in the Cabinet. The Crawford men should not be overlooked; but there should be shown "freedom from contracted intolerance on the one hand and firm decisiveness of political purpose on the other." Jackson was expected soon to arrive in Frederick and would be received without parade.

It was a matter of great importance that the Senate appropriate money to improve the road between Frederick and Rockville, which is often impassable in February and the mail is therefore vexatiously delayed. Nelson has often found it necessary to go by way of Baltimore to the seat of government. The country through which the road goes is so poor that private subscription cannot improve it.

Samuel Hollingsworth, on June 22, 1829, filed with Van Buren a claim against France for the loss of the schooner, Two

Brothers with cargo, fired upon when coming out of Basse Terre on a moonlight night.

On February 13, 1834, Littleton Dennis Teackle sent Van Buren from Annapolis, a strong Jacksonian letter, enclosing a broadside of his composition, signed, A Citizen of Maryland, which contained a scheme "to avert further accumulation of distress" by establishing a new United States Bank, with a capital of \$55,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 should be held by the United States, \$28,000,000 by private stockholders, and \$21,000,000 by the States, "in the ratio of their electoral votes."

When the nineteen Van Buren electors bolted from the electoral college for the Senate of Maryland, Isaac McKim wrote Van Buren, on September 23, 1836, from Baltimore, telling him of the event and that the Whig electors remained in session, in the hope that they might be joined by three of the minority and thus the constitutional quorum of twenty-four be secured. A public town meeting had been held in Monument Square at 2 p. m. on the preceding Saturday. McKim had been asked to become one of the Vice-Presidents, but declined because his health would not permit his attending and he feared that resolutions might be offered to which he could not agree. Though in favor of reform, he wished it effected according to law. There was a good deal of alarm and uncertainty as to the outcome, but McKim thought the trouble would "strengthen the Republican ranks." "General Harrison arrived here yesterday and went with his friends in a procession from one end of the city to the other." McKim heard the procession was "not very strong." A letter from William Stuart to Robert Mills, dated April 6, 1837, and forwarded to Van Buren, informs us that in Baltimore, bricklayers were paid two dollars (\$2.00) for a day of ten hours, laborers one dollar and twelve and a half cents, and stone cutters one dollar and seventy-five cents for the same time, and that Mr. Williams was willing to have the iron railing of the Washington Monument put up.

On April 15, 1837, a committee from a convention of delegates from the different wards of Baltimore, comprised of John

C. LeGrand, Robert Howard, Robert M. Weleh, David C. Springer, and Isaac M. Denson, wrote a most delicious letter favoring the spoils system. These zealous Democrats, who ask an answer to their letter, laid before the new President the "importance of the republican doctrine of rotation in office as one of the principles upon which the present state national administration went into power." The Democrats in Maryland have had for ten years to contend against State patronage, which rendered their success difficult and now their "strength diminishes, because friends are dissatisfied with the forbearing course of the national government, in not removing all those who hold offices under the general government in this State of opposite politics." The Committee believe that Van Buren, "ever since you have been active as a politician, considered it as a fundamental principle and ingredient of Democracy" to have rotation in office. All Democrats have "been removed from State offices, with becoming respect for their friends and supporters" (i. e., the Whigs). The Committee men wish no office and "only act for the preservation of the party, which they are morally certain will be broken up, unless the step herein proposed is taken."

On June 23, 1837, Mr. Henry R. Warfield wrote a remarkable letter from Frederick. He recalled happy memories of the "mess room in Gergetown," where he formerly met Van Buren, and hoped to call on the President "as an old friend, in a coming visit to Colonel Contee in Prince George's County. In the presidential campaign, Warfield supported Van Buren with "acknowledged zeal and with some ability and effect." "My family connections in the State are numerous and, in point of high character, wealth and respectability, inferior to none in any State of the Union. Maryland has been the home of my ancestors for generations past, and in her struggle for independence received essential services from the distinguished acts they performed." Warfield had retired from politics, but in 1836 "resolved once again to buckle on those shining arms with which in the bygone days of other years, I had acquired considerable fame and reputation as a *stump orator* and forthwith marched to the battle ground, striking the opposing foe with

terror and dismay." Clay in Baltimore publicly declared Warfield "vastly his superior." Frank Thomas and Warfield have law offices together. Thomas's enemies are trying to defeat him in the fall.

On August 25, 1837, Thomas W. Griffith sends Van Buren a broadside containing a few short queries on the state of the money market, thinking them "likely to interest you and every patriot of the Country since the shock given to it by the banks."

Van Buren wrote Jackson on April 29, 1838, that "we have lost the election in Baltimore," through over-confidence, "the absence of our friends, the fishermen," and the "supreme activity and means of the opposition."

Theodorick Bland, on March 18, 1839, wrote Van Buren, since he heard that one of his family connections, Mr. Skinner, the postmaster at Baltimore, was to be removed from office. He had been postmaster for many years and his removal would be attended with "most serious embarrassment." Bland asks as to the truth of the report. "I would not allow myself to interfere with any policy which it may have been determined by the executive should be carried out, especially where I approve of all the leading principles and measures of the administration as highly and cordially, as I do of yours." He asked forbearance and kindness towards "a friend and connection against whom no just cause of complaint can be made." If a change is to be made, Bland asked Van Buren to give Skinner time to look about for his self-support.

On the next day, Van Buren replied: There was a rule of the executive department not to explain through correspondence appointments and remarks; but to leave the course of the President in such matters to be inferred from his acts. "I cannot, however, suffer a letter from an old friend, whose public and personal character I hold in such high and deserved estimation, to pass without notice. The change will be made, 'but not because of unfriendly feelings towards Skinner.'" Van Buren wishes to wound his feelings as little as possible and to give him time to prepare for the change.

On September 25, 1840, H. G. S. Key wrote from Leonardtown to Major William F. Scott, "We are doing well here, considering the extreme activity and expenditure of money, but few changes against us, for the floating vote they always have the advantage. Indeed, our discussions seem to go off triumphantly. My tour of Calvert with Jenifer and Sollers, I hear, has left a good impression, and our friends say we will fully hold our own. Mitchell and myself met them at Piscataway last Saturday. Many seem to think they will have no more feasts at that place." Key intended to look about this neighborhood and to go to Calvert again. "From all we hear, we are safe in Maryland. Among themselves, they want to quarrel about Bishop England's letter. I wish the Pope had not been mentioned in Mr. Forsythe's excellent letter." The Whigs were in high spirits over accounts from Maine.

Reverdy Johnson wrote from Baltimore to Van Buren on September 29, 1840. Johnson had been said to have used, concerning Van Buren, in a speech made on September 15, at Lynn, Mass., "terms so gross and ungentlemanly, that I forbear even to repeat them." (See the *Baltimore Republican* for September 23.) The statement was a "malicious misrepresentation." Johnson felt it was unnecessary to make a public denial, but the terms of "social intimacy" between the two men led Johnson to write that he had not acted so as to "outrage all the obligations of that relation and trample upon all the decencies of private life. However decided my opposition to your administration of the Government is, and has been," Johnson "has never been so lost to self-respect to deal in terms personally harsh towards yourself." On October 3, 1840, Johnson wrote again, as Van Buren had not answered the former letter, and asked whether it was received. He only wrote to gratify personal feeling and had told no one of the letter.

B. C. Howard wrote to Van Buren on October 11, 1840, that it took some philosophy to bear with patience, the recent defeat in Maryland. Howard was surprised and disappointed. The Democratic party organization was not good, and the prospect of State direct taxation to pay the interest on the canal and

other loans, with the chance of escape from it through Clay's land bill had some effect on the voters. Unfortunately the mayoralty election would come next week. "If we had carried the State, the intervention of this corporation election would have been of service to the main cause," but now its coming worried Howard. "The present Whig incumbent was very active, fifteen months ago, in protecting a Convent of Nuns from popular violence, and the Catholics have a strong lurking disposition to continue him in office on that account. Thus far, however, this feeling has been suppressed by strong party excitement, but in the existing state of things, I have some apprehension that it will peep out. We have had a severe fight in the city. The composition of the Whig party gives them a great advantage over us; because, from their great private patronage and wealth, it is rather of service to a mechanic or tradesman to take an active participation in the strife. On our side, it is certain hazard and sometimes ruin. Here is the great secret of their strength."

George Bancroft, on January 12, 1843, wrote from Boston to Van Buren that, in Baltimore, he found Governor Thomas a strong friend to Van Buren. In Maryland, Calhoun has friends, but the mass is for Van Buren.

F. P. Blair, from Silver Spring, wrote to "My dear Martin," on October 16, 1849, that President Taylor went to the Baltimore cattle show, and Blair sat next to him in the cars. He was very gracious, and showed he wanted a re-election. Governor Branch, of Florida, told Blair that Taylor wished, like George Washington, to be an eight-year president.

On January 26, 1860, Reverdy Johnson wrote to Van Buren that he considered the country to be in serious peril. "Prudent and patriotic men must unite, South as well as North, to dispel it." The Debaters in Washington were likely to increase the danger. If the Democratic party is prudent and does not assume grounds totally uncalled for, for the protection of the South, they may and probably will elect the President. Otherwise, defeat is certain and disunion is to be feared, "that most

awful of all the calamities that can now befall social man." Johnson sent Van Buren a pamphlet, which tried to correct the errors of Buchanan and his Attorney-General, errors which threatened the loss of every one of the free States. He had tried to stop controversy between Buchanan and Douglas. J. Nelson was dead after a short illness. The letter closed with an expression of good wishes to Van Buren and a statement that Johnson expected to go to Washington on Saturday to stay there through the Supreme Court session.

From Baltimore, on July 14, 1860, Johnson wrote Van Buren, expressing gratification at the thanks for his speech, which Van Buren had sent. Johnson's confidence that he was right was made absolute by your approval. He was also gratified at the interest which "gentlemen of statesmanship and possessing patriotism are taking in the present distracting state of the country." The result was doubtful. United democracy could easily win.

"The repeal of the Missouri compromise, I decidedly disapproved at the time, and have seen no reason since to change my opinion." In advocating the report, Douglas was wrong; but the moment he refused to bind himself to the sanction of the Kansas fraud, he was again to be followed. Johnson found "more to apprehend from Southern leaders than from the crazed abolitionists of the free States. In these States there is general intelligence and patriotism and force of numbers to render their efforts harmless." Under these circumstances, Douglas's election, "besides its immediate effect on the condition of the country, would be a great moral triumph."

Johnson was on the point of going to California on professional engagements, going first to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City, and then sailing for Panama. He blamed Buchanan, "whose firmness gives way under Southern pressure." The administration's "failure is so signal and has involved us in all the trouble which surrounds the country."

On January 14, 1861, Johnson wrote Van Buren, enclosing a speech in Baltimore, made in order to answer Benjamin, and added, "I greatly fear the worst."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

[From the Society's Collection.]

[The manuscript from which the following list is taken, is a book of 109 pages which apparently, was made up for the Committee on Accounts of the General Assembly of Maryland. It is undated but on page 28 of the mss. is the entry "To Capt. Elias Delashmut's Muster Roll, August 13th 1757"; and further on there is an account for services in 1758. It will be noted that this is a *record of actual services*. The first seven pages are given over to the claims of those on whom soldiers were quartered, while the remainder is devoted almost exclusively to muster rolls.—Ed.]

A LIST OF ACCOUNTS FOR QUARTERING SOLDIERS, &C.

To Samuel Howard	(Annapolis)	No. 1	67.. 1.—
To Nathan Waters	ditto	2	14..11.—
To John Hammond	ditto	3	—..18.—
To John Hammond (son of Thomas John)	ditto	4	1.—.—
To William Reynolds	ditto	5	74..17.. 6
To Elizabeth Bennett	ditto	6	4..17.. 8
To Robert Swan	ditto	7	12.. 7.. 3
To Henry Woodward	ditto	8	9..14.. 4
To William Roberts	ditto	9	21..14.. 5
To ditto ditto	ditto	10	2..19.. 8½
To John Ross	ditto	10	2.. 4.. 9½
To Richard Tootell	ditto	10	11..19.. 9
To Nicholas Minskey	ditto	11	5..19.. 3
To John Thompson	ditto	12	14..17.—
To John Thompson Jnr.	ditto	13	6.. 6.. 9
To Richard Dorsey	ditto	14	10.. 1.—
To Walter Batt	ditto	15	2..14.—
To Thomas Williamson	ditto	16	19..11.. 6
To James Chailmers	ditto	17	104.. 6.. 7
To William Holland	ditto	18	5.—.—
To William Wilkins	ditto	19	25.. 9.—
To Ann Rait	ditto	20	18.—.—
To John Kirkpatrick	Cecil	21	34..10.—
To William Thornton	ditto	22	23..15.. 6
To John Wilkinson	ditto	23	2..10.. 9
To Nathaniel Adams	Annapolis	24	27.. 7.. 6

To William Rasin	(of Kent)	25	165..14.. 3
To Cornelius Garretson	Annapolis	26	26..—..—
To John Hynson Jnr.	(of Kent)	27	6..17..11
To Henry Simmons	(of Kent)	28	20..—..—
To John Anderson's Exrs.	(Annapolis)	29	61..14..—
To Thomas Birk	(of Kent)	30	5..10..
To Ann Pearce	(of Kent)	31	6..—..—
To George Johnson's Exrs.	(Annapolis)	32	8..17..—
To Allen Quinn	ditto	33	4..13..—
To Joseph Evitt	ditto	34	17.. 2..—
To John Evitt	ditto	35	14.. 1..—
To John Brice	ditto	36	4.. 4.. 9
To ditto ditto in Account with Lanct. Jacques			4.. 3.. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Jonas Green	Annapolis	38	25.. 9.. 6
To John Golder	ditto	39	66..16..—
To Andrew Thompson	ditto	40	16..18.. 6
To John Chailmers	ditto	41	50.. 2..—
To John Smith his Exrs.	ditto	42	5..15.. 6
To Henritta Maria Dulany	ditto	43	4..11..—
To William Yeldell	ditto	44	47..19.. 9
To ditto ditto	ditto	44	6..—..—
To Edward Dorsey's Adms.	ditto	45	16.. 8.. 7
To William Carter	ditto	46	5..17..—
To Thomas Williamson	Annapolis	47	4..14.. 6
To Charles Wallace	ditto	48	5..17..10
To Samuel Middleton	ditto	49	97.. 4.. 6
To James Dick	ditto	50	8..19.. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
To ditto in Account with Bordley	ditto	51	2..17.. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Patrick Creagh's Exrs.	ditto	52	43..19.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To George Laborn	of Kent	53	0.. 5..—
To David Crain	ditto	54	14..13.. 4
To Bedingfield Hands	ditto	55	5.. 4..—
To James Smith	ditto	56	6.. 8..—
To John Williamson	of Kent	57	2..—..—
To John Hynson	ditto	58	17.. 1..11
To Thomas Ringgold	ditto	59	25.. 9..11
To William Ringgold	ditto	60	59..19..—
To John Sewell	ditto assigned to Mr. Thos. Ringgold	61	20..—..—
The Visitors (of Kent County) school		62	6..—..—
To the Exrs. of Thomas Jennings	Annapolis	63	3.. 3.. 0
To William Simpson	ditto	64	5..17.. 0
To Edward Peaton	ditto	65	8.. 3.. 6
To Charles Briant	ditto	66	5..15.. 6
To Helian Tootell	ditto	67	6..14.. 6
To Samuel Gaither	ditto	68	45.. 3..—

To John Butten	ditto	69	23..16.. 8
To Cathn. Jennings	ditto	70	4..16..—
To Andrew Mills	(Talbot)	71	31.. 2.. 6
To Robert Couden	(Annapolis)	72	9.. 3.. 3
To Richard Maccubbin	ditto	73	4..15.. 9
To Thomas Pecker	ditto	74	17..11..—
To Walter Dulany	ditto	75	8..16.. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
To Daniel Wolstenholme	ditto	76	9..12.. 6
To Andrew Buchanan	ditto	77	14..17.. 0
To Lancelott Jacques (& others)	ditto	78	8..15.. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
To James Johnson (his Exrs.)	ditto	79	2..13.. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Nicholas McCubbin	(Annapolis)	80	38..16..10
To Benjamin Benson		81	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Smith		82	77..10.. 6
To John Inch his Exrs.		83	68.. 8.. 6
To Charles Digges		84	0..15.. 0
To Henry Baker		85	30.. 0.. 0
To Thomas Hyde		86	10..19.. 7
To George Steuart		87	10.. 0.. 0
To Charles Carroll Jr.		89	13.. 1.. 0
To Charles Carroll Esqr.		90	25..12.. 6
To John Sewell	(Kent)	91	3.. 0.. 0
To Benjamin Tasker Esqr. & Comp.		92	74..19..11
To James McCubbin		93	15..10.. 5
To Thomas Ringgold Taken of the Journal			102.. 9..10
To Thomas Garnett	ditto ditto		15.. 8.. 0
To the Exrs. of Philip Hammond		94	164..10.. 0
To Patrick Creagh's Exrs.		95	38..12.. 6
To John Campbell		96	56..11.. 0
To Margaret Cummins		97	10.. 0.. 0
To Joseph Smith		98	30.. 0.. 0
To Daniel Dulaney Esqr.		99	13.. 6.. 7

2438.. 1.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Error in Cornelius Garretson in No.

40

26—add to his acct.

2478.. 1.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

To Michael Macnemara Esqr.

100 14..11.. 0

To Capt. Elias Delashmut Muster Roll Viz:

@ 12/6 Per Ct

To the Above Capt. for 30 days Service	1000	1/5	ded	800	5.. 0.. 0
To Ensign Thomas Hawkins,	ditto	600	1/5	ded 480	3.. 0.. 0
To Sergeant Joseph Ray	ditto	400	1/5	ded 320	2.. 0.. 0
To Sergeant Nathan Petticoat	ditto	400	1/5	ded 320	2.. 0.. 0
To Corpl. Thomas Crampton	ditto	400	1/5	ded 320	2.. 0.. 0
To Corpl. William Marshall	ditto	400	1/5	ded 320	2.. 0.. 0
To Arthur Nelson Clk.				240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Ray (Soldier)	ditto	300	1/5	ded 240	1..10.. 0

To John Hill	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To James Guttridge	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Carlton Tannihill	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Calib Greenwood	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Smoote	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Richard Norwood	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Padgett	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Mathew Mackland	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To William Carter	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0

 32..10.. 0

To Christopher Thomas	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Tauser	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Hill	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Josiah Padgett	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Ferrell	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Toone	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Notley Thomas	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Taylor	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Watkins	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Ashmet Jinkins	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To William Graves	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To William Tucker	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John WilCoxson	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Hill	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Thomas	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Felty Thomas	ditto	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0

 56..10.. 0

To Erasmus Heldprund	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Silor	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Fatney	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Woolf	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Quien	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Eason	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Elias Delashmutt Jr.	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Radford	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Johnson	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To John Nicholson	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Tennelly	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Coleman	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To James Allin	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To George Easter	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Thomas	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Edward Butler	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Wells	ditto	300	1/5	ded	240	1..10.. 0

 82.. 0.. 0

To William Thomas Jr.	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0
To John Lane	ditto	300 1/5 ded 240	1..10.. 0

Capt. John White's Muster Roll Viz:

To the above Capt. for 6 days Service	@ 12/6	160	1.—.—
To Leut Henry Snevely	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Ensn. Peter White	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To Sergt. James Wollen Jr.	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Sergt. Leonard White	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Archibald MacCoy	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. George Keler	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Adam Erlewine	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Corpl. Andrew Grim	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Stull Clk.	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Pedmore	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Winder	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Carr	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Woollen	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Mong	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Samuel Carar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Lazer	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Lettinger	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
			<hr/>
To Jacob Snidtor	ditto	48	92.. 8.. 0
To William Baker	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Rorar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Goodbert Thursel	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Hersman	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Bond	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Starnorder	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rinehart	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Rudy Ashby	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Bowman	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Hersman	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Rise	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Hooks	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Shanefelt	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob French	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Judy	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Toil	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Wiles	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jeremiah Yourk	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Daniel Maccoy	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

 98.. 8.. 0

To Tevolt Shaver	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Wallen	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Cagg	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Flintom	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Philip Baker	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bard	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Winter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Baker	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Coon	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Paul Roat	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
Te Andrew Link	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Coraflow	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rorar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Reter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Martin Snider	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Snider	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

 103..16.. 0

To George Kissinger	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rench	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter French	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Wiles	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Bard	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Webb	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Kilty	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Crosby	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Brathet	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Delashmutt Walling	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Wall	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Watson	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Cole	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Hover	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christopher Purgate	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Poo	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Bumgarmer	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

 109.. 4.. 0

To Michael Rape	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Henry Darby	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Walhatter	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Brimstatar	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Saml. Patterson	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Andrew Kephart	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Lambert	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Peter Skin	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Jonas	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Martin Jacobs	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Shuler	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Letsinger	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Perssing	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Trugate	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Hartly	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Duglas	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

 114.. 0.. 0

To Henry Fry	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Pastian Merch	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Hall	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Ludwick Tamab	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

Capt. Peter Butlers Muster Roll Viz:

To the above Capt. for 34 days Service		906	5..13.. 3
To Lieut. Thomas Schley	ditto ditto	634	3..19.. 3
To Ensign Conrad Grosh	ditto ditto	544	3.. 8.. 0
To Sergt. Casper Schaff	ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To do. Adam Mong	ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To John Fergason	ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Thomas Price	ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Nicholas Hiseler Corpl.	ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Joseph Price	ditto ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Valentine Black	ditto ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Joseph Burnsten	ditto ditto ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3

 146.. 6.. 6

To William Kimble (Drummer)	ditto	362	2.. 5.. 3
To Robert Wood Clk		272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Allen	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Adams	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Bare	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Barger	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Charles Beatty	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Beatty	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Philip Bargar	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Christopher Barger	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Godfry Brown	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Arthur Chalten	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Chalten	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Cary	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Crosh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Cumper	ditto	272	1..14.. 0

To Philip Coonce	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Chanywoolf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			<hr/>
			177.. 9.. 9
To Henry Caufman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Francis Cook	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Daniel Davis	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Dorney	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Christopher Edelen	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Evarrtt	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Englas	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Fox	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph George	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Gardinhover	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hoover (Taylor)	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Hardman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Huffman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Huffman	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Combe	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Hite	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Hoover (Carpenter)	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To William House	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			<hr/>
			208.. 1.. 9
To George Isenpeck	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Jesserang	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Kipps	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Kinkley	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Barnard Keslar	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Kinsell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Linginfelter	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Linginfelter	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Judah Longbottom	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Sampson Lazures	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Joseph Luxenberger	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Mance	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Casper Mance	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Theobald Martz	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Missell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Daniel Macerory	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Lazuras	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Bostain Orchard	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Abraham Poore	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Praigg	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
			<hr/>
			242.. 1.. 9

To Balser Paugh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Queer	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Bedford	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Clement Rule	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Ripeligh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Rudolph Rhoar	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Seamer	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Sunfrank	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Snowdagle	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Paul Sharp	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Michael Stumpf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Shover	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Jacob Stoner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Shrioner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Mathias Spangler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Smith	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Charles Shell	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Conrad Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0

 274.. 7.. 9

To Michael Snider	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Shessler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Simon Slim	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To George Skinn	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Valentine Strifler	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Summer	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Mathias Shrioner	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Peter Tegan	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Frederick Turnwoolf	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To William Waugh	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Wehaun	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To John Whitmore	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Bastian Wychel	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Henry Wise	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Wortenbaker	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Martin Whitsall	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Adam Wychel	ditto	272	1..14.. 0

 303.. 5.. 9

To Lodowick Young	ditto	272	1..14.. 0
To Anthony Zerick	ditto	272	1..14.. 0

To Capt. Elias Delashmut's Muster Roll August 13th 1757

To the Above Capt. for 52 days Service		1386	8..13.. 3
To Lieut. Thomas Hawkins	ditto	970	6.. 1.. 3
To Joseph Ray Sergt.	ditto	554	3.. 9.. 3

To Thomas Tennely (Corpl)	ditto	554	3.. 9.. 3
To Mathews Sharp	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Peter Hackett	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To George Athy	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Terrel	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Johnson Jr.	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Elias Delashmutt	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Ashman Jenkins	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Fudar	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To James Brown	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Quin	ditto	416	2..12.. 0

 353..18.. 6

To Christopher Thomas	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Uzza Posey	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To William Groddu	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Benjamin Brown	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Smoote	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Daniel Davis	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Richard Norwood	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Abraham Fansey	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Edward Fansey	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Francis Awbry	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Hill	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Lewis Kemp	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Peter Pickapah	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Andrew Fanchill	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Thomas Pack	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To David Jones	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Edward Butler	ditto	416	2..12.. 0

 398.. 2.. 6

To Delashmutt Walling	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Francis Miller	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Joseph Wilson	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Robert Blackburn	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To Daniel Smith	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Brown	ditto	416	2..12.. 0

To Capt. William Luckett Muster Roll

To the Above Capt. 30 days Service		800	5.. 0.. 0
To Lieut. Joshua Hickman	ditto	560	3..10.. 0
To Ensign John Fritchall	ditto	480	3.. 0.. 0
To Sergt. Samuel Ellis	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto John Dowden	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto Ezekiel Gosling	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Henry Hickman	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0

To Corpl. William Galford	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto James Gore	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto Charles Coats	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To ditto William Shelton	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0

 441.. 4.. 6

To Samuel Luckett Clk.		240	1..10.. 0
To William Luckett Jr.	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathan Neighbours	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Mackall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Harris	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Thompson	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Molton	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Zachariah Davis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Handy	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Kelly	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Cotterall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To David Hickman	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Cornelius Howard	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Green	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Drapier	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Bryan	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Jones	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Vears	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Marmen Gore	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Simon Case	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Charles Nesbit	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

 472..14.. 6

To William Ellis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Seare	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Cotterall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Samuel Walter	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Gatton	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Groves	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Isaac Baker	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Talbutt	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Clement Gore	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Silvester Clearnten	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Reasin Howard	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Ephraim Davis	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Benjamin Harris	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Cotteral Jr.	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael A. Dowden	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Beall	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Charles Collier	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To James Fyfe		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Riggs		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
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				501.. 4.. 6
To Josiah Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Josiah Davis		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Dowden		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Neatch		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Wright		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Cotteral		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Zachariah Ellis	13	ditto	104	0..13.. 0
To Charles Horkinson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Wilson		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Walter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Robert Masters		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Hill		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Baxter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Stephen Hickman		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Beaton		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Stokes	23	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
To Henry Allison		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Locker		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jeremiah Stokes	23	ditto	184	1.. 3.. 0
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				529..13.. 6
To Samuel Frederick		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Solomon Hickman	24	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Osburn	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Edmund Riggs	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Richard Talbutt	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Jacob Baker	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To James Burris	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Griffith Merrick	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To James Riggs Jr.	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Samuel Bowman	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Daniel Walter	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Adam Burnes	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Thomas Gore	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Saml. Wallace	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To David Walter	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To William Osburn	24	ditto	192	1.. 4.. 0
To Rudolph Elting	15	ditto	120	0..15.. 0
To Joshua Hickman Jr.	30	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
				<hr/>
				551.. 8.. 6

To Capt. John Middaugh Muster Roll

To The Above Capt. for	30	days	service	800	5.. 0.. 0
To John Kimball Lieut.		ditto	do	560	3..10.. 0
To Thomas Beatty Jr. Ensg,	30	ditto	do	480	3.. 0.. 0
To Charles Springer	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Benjamin Martin Sergt.	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Black	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Cornelius Carmack	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Frederick Clabough Corpl	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To William Carmack do	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Isaac Harlin do	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To John Matthews ditto	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Philip Smith (Drummer)	30	ditto	do	320	2.. 0.. 0
To Robert Whitmall Clk	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Stephen Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Joseph Richards	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To William Wilson	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Barton	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To John Beatty	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To John Middaugh Jr	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To David Burk	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Michael Flick	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Semon Bowman	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Barrick	30	ditto	do	240	1..10.. 0

598..18.. 6

To William Barrick	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Heronimers Hildebrand	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Crosse	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Crepell	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Valentine Creagar	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Dayley	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Daniel	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Christian Pelser	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Conrad Whetstone	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Martin Grimes	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Allasbough	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Graves	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Hendrick	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Halts	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Hoover	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Hoover	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Huff	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Laurence Huff	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Keller	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Jonas Luts	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Loyd	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Samuel Mathews	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Maxel	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Reubin Philips	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Prapps	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

 636.. 8.. 6

To Henry Ross	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Benjamin Ridge	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Reynolds	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Thomas Reynolds Jr.	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Reed	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Mathias Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Stull	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To David Short	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Andrew Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Garet Taylor	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Taylor (son Garret)	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To William Taylor ditto	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Smith	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Simon Shover	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Henry Sickler	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Philip Teal	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Mathias Taxer	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Walter	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Peter Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Abraham Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Valentine Wise	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Veast	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Paul Wolfe	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0

 673..18.. 6

To James Stevens	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Gose	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Winrod	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Daniel Michael	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Harlins	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Frederick Preal	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Vandle Frush	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Egleton	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Adam Road	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Pringle	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Barnett Lingenfelter		ditto	240	1..10.. 0

To Conrad Creagar		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Jacob Luts		ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To George Hinkle	1	ditto	8	0.. 1.. 0
To George Bostian	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To John Barrack	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Barrack	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Handle Barrack	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Nicholas Hartsock	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To George Hartsock	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Jacob Cramer	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Peter Dorr	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Smith	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0

 701.. 2.. 6

To Samuel Teal	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To David Roxell	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To George Cramer	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Henry Snoise	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Gilbert Crum Jr.	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Henry Chance	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christopher Kiteman	17	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Simon Shewmaker	26	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0

To Capt. Joseph Chapline's Muster Roll

To the Above Capt. for	62	days	service	1653	10.. 6.. 7½
To Moses Chapline Lieut	53	ditto		989	6.. 3.. 7½
To John Perrin (Ensign)	60	ditto		960	6.. 0.. 0
To Evan Shelby Sergt	62	ditto		661	4.. 2.. 7½
To John Harwood do	59	ditto		629	3..18.. 7½
To Silvesten Tipton Corpl	20	ditto		213	1.. 6.. 7½
To William Anderson ditto	57	ditto		608	3..16.. 0
To Thomas Johnson ditto	25	ditto		267	1..13.. 4½
To Robinson Lucas	30	ditto		240	1..10.. 0

 747.. 5.. 0

To John Marshall	30	days	service	240	1..10.. 0
To John Lawrence	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To William Deane	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To Anthony Mahone	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Booth	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To James Spurgens	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To John Vandiver	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To John George	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Richard Paisfield	37	ditto	ditto	296	1..17.. 0
To Adam Henthorn	47	ditto	ditto	376	2.. 7.. 0
To John Sprugens	54	ditto	ditto	432	2..14.. 0

To Rees Price	20	ditto	ditto	160	1.. 0.. 0
To John Perren Jr.	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Peter Castle	33	ditto	ditto	263	1..13.. 0
To Zebulon Moore	16	ditto	ditto	128	0..16.. 0
To Zachariah Cheney	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Greenberry Cheney	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Nicholas Aldridge	30	ditto	ditto	240	1..10.. 0
To Nathaniel Forster	29	ditto	ditto	232	1.. 9.. 0
To John Johnson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
					<hr/>
				784..	6.. 0
To William Mcfaden	53	days	ditto	424	2..13.. 0
To John Baily Jr.	10	ditto	ditto	80	0..10.. 0
To Joseph Tomlinson	31	ditto	ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Thomas Wilkins Jr.	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To William Norris	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Jacob Cline Jr.	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To John Stullwell	57	ditto	ditto	456	2..17.. 0
To Francis Reynolds	59	ditto	ditto	473	2..19.. 1½
To Jacob Pack	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Christian Taylor	50	ditto	ditto	400	2..10.. 0
To John Leverston	58	ditto	ditto	464	2..18.. 0
To James Martin	57	ditto	ditto	456	2..17.. 0
To Edward Ricketts	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Thomas Smith	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To John Smith	14	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Elijah Mason	52	ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Forshe	55	ditto	ditto	440	2..15.. 0
To Abraham Enochs	52	ditto	ditto	416	2..12.. 0
To John Enochs	51	ditto	ditto	408	2..11.. 0
To George Kisner	40	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To George Rittnor	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
					<hr/>
				830..	19.. 1½
To George Read	49	days	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Peter Whetstone	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Nicholas Peace	49	ditto	ditto	392	2.. 9.. 0
To Earnest Baker	44	ditto	ditto	352	2.. 4.. 0
To Amos Nicholls	40	ditto	ditto	320	2.. 0.. 0
To John Roberts	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Thomas Dean	39	ditto	ditto	312	1..19.. 0
To Samuel Sprugens	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To William Spurgens	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To Samuel Simpson	19	ditto	ditto	152	0..19.. 0
To John Brown	43	ditto	ditto	344	2.. 3.. 0
To John Reator	41	ditto	ditto	328	2.. 1.. 0
To Adam Wilson	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0

To Henry Creamer	45	ditto	ditto	360	2.. 5.. 0
To Adam Hoofman	36	ditto	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Joseph Smith	45	ditto	ditto	360	2.. 5.. 0
To Frederick Hickson	37	ditto	ditto	296	1..17.. 0
To William Bailey	14	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To Conrad Kisner	26	ditto	ditto	208	1.. 6.. 0
To Zachariah Hurley	29	ditto	ditto	232	1.. 9.. 0
To Zachariah Walker	32	ditto	ditto	256	1..12.. 0
To William Skiles	48	ditto	ditto	384	2.. 8.. 0

 870..12.. 1½

To George Davis	26	days	ditto	288	1..16.. 0
To Nicholas Woolf	31	ditto	ditto	248	1..11.. 0
To Brice Hook	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To John Woolf	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To Adam Hook	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Rodolph Aspership	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Joseph Johnson	28	ditto	ditto	224	1.. 8.. 0
To John Wolgomott	18	ditto	ditto	144	0..18.. 0
To Thomas Wiggins Jr	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Hallam Dorson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To John Powell	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To William Lynn	12	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To William Brown	17	ditto	ditto	136	0..17.. 0
To Conrade Samuel	21	ditto	ditto	168	1.. 1.. 0
To Robert Edmondson	25	ditto	ditto	200	1.. 5.. 0
To Joseph Leasure	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Thomas Applegate	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Jeremiah Wells	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Edward Dorson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Solden	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Thompson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Nicholls	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0

 890.. 5.. 1½

To Gabriel Friend	4	days	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To James Wilson	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Capt. Joseph Chapline	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Edward Perren (Ensg.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Evan Shelby (Sergt.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Harrod (Corpl.)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Perren Jr. (private)	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Adam Henthorn	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Brown	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Hallan Dorson	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To William Skill	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0

To Conrad Samuel Jr	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Abraham Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Enoch Enochs	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Mathias Nicholls	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Amos Nicholls	8	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Sprugens	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To George Reed	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Nicholas Pearce	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Henry Creamer	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Charles Prather	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0
To George Watson	4	ditto	ditto	32	0.. 4.. 0

 897.. 9.. 1½

To Capt. Joseph Chapline for	9	days	service	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Moses Chapline	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Daniel Keley	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Edward Reckett	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Brown	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Evan Shelby Jr.	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Perren Jr.	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Mathias Nicholas	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Spurgens	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Thomas Kiley	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To Ezekiel Chany	9	ditto	ditto	72	0.. 9.. 0
To John Chany	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Swearingen	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Marshall	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Jerome York	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To William Anderson Cube	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Nicholls	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Richard Deane	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To George Robenett	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To James Black	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Joseph Pack	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Jacob Pack	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0

 905..19.. 1½

To Capt. Joseph Chapline's Muster Roll					
To the Above Capt. for	11	days	service	293	1..16.. 7½
To Richard Prather Lieut.	13	ditto	ditto	242	1..10.. 3
To James Dorson Quart'r Master	5	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To Ezekiel Chaney Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To William Anderson Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Adam Henthorn corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Sprugen	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Thomas Swearingen Jr.	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0

To Aaron Moore	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Harman Grathouse	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Richard Lucas	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Samuel Lucas	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Jerome Wells	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To George Moore Jr.	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To John Moore the 3d	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Ezekiel Moore	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Richard Carter	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Edward Dorson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Mcfaden	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To John Cheany	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Dorson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To James Prather	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0

 916.. 0.. 0

To John Swan	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Simion Moore	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Chany Ricketts	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To Robert Jackson	5	ditto	ditto	40	0.. 5.. 0
To William Chapline	11	ditto	ditto	88	0..11.. 0
To Richard Chany	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Powel Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas South	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Charles Swearengen	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Brice Blair	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Flint	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Isaac Lemaster	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Epherem Bilderback	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Providence Mounts	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Anderson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Williams	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Richard Harrison	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Thomas Kiley	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Black	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To David Brown	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Moses Williamson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0

 922..15.. 0

To John Shapeard	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To William Norris	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Joseph Norris	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Francis Reynolds	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Christopher Carpenter	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Hallam Dorson	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Kisinger	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To James Evens	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0

To John Waller	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Harison	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Frederick Founder	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Ezekiel Rhodes	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To John Rutter	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Daniel Smithson	2	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 2.. 0
To Timothy Downing	3	ditto	ditto	24	0.. 3.. 0
To Thomas Wilkens	7	ditto	ditto	56	0.. 7.. 0
To Thomas Forster	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Mcfaden	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Samuel Hissell	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Hugh Jackson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To James Henthorn	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Watson	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Benjamin Wells	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Melott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
					<hr/>
				930..	6.. 0
To Gabriel Wilkins	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christian Eversoal	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Downing	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Capt. Jonathan Hager Muster Roll					
To the Above Capt. for	6	days	service	160	1.. 0.. 0
To Martin Casner Lieut	6	ditto	ditto	112	0..14.. 0
To James White Ensign	6	ditto	ditto	96	0..12.. 0
To John Casner Sergeant	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Jacob Casner Sergeant	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To David Jones Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To John Woolf Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To James Nicholls Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To David Long Corpl	6	ditto	ditto	64	0.. 8.. 0
To Leonard Snavelly (private	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Casener ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Honecal Shaver ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Reter ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Speck ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Stump ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To William Wells ditto	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
					<hr/>
				938..	0.. 0
To John Enochs	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Peter Ridenar	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Francis Phillippy	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Matthias Ott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Barnett	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Wolf	3	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

To Mathias Ridenar	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Boyer	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Laurence Swobe	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Adam Edleman	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Mathias Weed	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Nicholas Woolf	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Cutliss Rode	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To George Butterbough	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Flenner	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Rough	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Jacob Smeagler	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Conrad Miller	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Michael Holm	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To John Miller Jr.	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Frederick Unsell	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Joseph Volgamott	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0
To Christian Snider	6	ditto	ditto	48	0.. 6.. 0

945.. 4.. 0

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 169.)

At a Vestry held, September 3, 1751. Present The Rev^d Mr Malcolm, Rector. Mr Thomas Worthington, Dr Alexander Hamilton, Mr Charles Griffith, Vestrymen. Mr Robert Davidge, Church-Warden.

Mr Rich^d Warfield, Jun^r appeared, and was qualified as a Vestryman according to Law.

The Vestry proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons for Inspectors for the year ensuing viz:

Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewell, Mr John Hall for the Inspection at the Head of Severn. Mr Rich^d Maccubbin, Mr John Mercer, Mr John Hammond, Mr Moses Mackubin, for the Inspection at Annapolis.

At a Meeting of the Vestry in Novemb. Ordered That Application be made to the County Court for an Assessment of 5 p Poll, for Parochial Charges.

March 30, 1752 being Easter Monday. Present, The Rev^d Mr Malcolm, Rector. Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Richard Dorsey, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr Richard Warfield Jun^r Vestrymen.

Mr John Thompson, Church Warden.

And Sundry other of the Parishioners, Who make Choice of Dr Richard Tootell, and of Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey to be Church-Wardens in the room of Messrs. Thompson and Davidge, who are discharged from that Office.

And of Mr William Reynolds and Mr Thomas Baldwin, to be Vestrymen, in the room of Mr Thomas Worthington and Dr Alexander Hamilton, who are discharged from that Office.

Dr Tootell and Mr Reynolds, were qualified for their respective Offices, according to Law.

At a Vestry held Sept. 19, 1752. Present, Mr Richard Dorsey, Capt. Charles Griffith, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr W^m Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Vestrymen. Dr Richard Tootell, Church-Warden.

Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, appeared and was qualified as a Church warden, according to Law.

[p. 306] Then Messrs. Reynolds, Baldwin, Tootell, and Dorsey took the Oath prescribed by the Inspection Law relating to the nominating and recommending Inspectors, and proceeded to nominate and recommend, Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr John Hull, for the Inspection at Indian Landing. Mr Richard Mackubin, Mr Moses Mac-kubin, Mr Arthur Charlton, Mr John Hammond, for the Inspection at Anapolis.

At a Vestry held Novemb. 21, 1752. Present, The Rev^d Mr Malcolm, Rector, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr W^m Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Vestrymen, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Tho: Beale Dorsey, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That Application be made to the Justices of Anne Arundel County Court, for an Assessment of 10 per Poll, to defray Parochial Charges.

Ordered, That the old cracked Bell be taken down and sent to England, to be new cast, with the Addition of 200 w^t of Metal.

Mr George Johnson was chosen Sexton of the Parish in the room of Mr Thomas King, Deceased.

Mr Patrick's Creagh's Account £ 7..12..6½ was Allowed.

April 23, 1753. Being Easter Monday, Present, The Rev^d Mr Malcolm, Rector, Mr Richard Dorsey, Mr Richard Warfield Junr, Mr W^m Reynolds, Vestrymen. Dr Richard Tootell, Church-Warden. And sundry of the Parishioners, Who make choice of Dr Richard Tootell, and Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey to be Vestrymen in the Room of Mr Richard Dorsey and Capt. Charles Griffith, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of Mr Robert Swan, and Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing in the room of Dr. Tootell and Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, who are Discharged from that Office.

Dr Tootell and Mr Swan, took the Oaths required by Law, to qualify them for their respective Offices.

At a Vestry, held Septemb. 4, 1753. Present, Mr Richard Warfield Junr, Mr Walter Dnlany, Mr W^m Reynolds, Vestrymen. Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Elected last Easter Monday as a Church Warden, appeared this Day (being the first Day of the Vestry's meeting since that Day) and took [p. 308] the Oath required by Law to qualify him for that Office, And likewise, as well as Mr Swan, took the Oath required by the Inspection Law, relating to Inspectors, and Then they proceeded to nominate and recommend Mr Richard Mackubin, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Arthur Charlton, Mr Samuel Howard for the Inspection at Annapolis. Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr Rich^d Warfield son of Rich^d for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

[p. 309] At a Vestry held, Nov. 12, 1753. Present, The Rev^d Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr W^m Reynolds, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen. Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That if the Journal should not Pass this Session of Assembly, that the Register apply to the County Court for an Assessment of Ten per Poll in this Parish, for defraying Parochial Charges; but if it should Pass, that then he apply to them for an Assessment of Five per Poll, only.

At a Vestry held, Nov. 29, 1753. Present, The Rev. Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Dr Richard Tootell, Vestrymen. Mr Brice L. B. Worthington, Church warden. Who proceeded to nominate and Recommend, the following Persons to be Inspectors, viz:

Mr Moses Maccubbin, Mr John Hammond for the Inspection at Annapolis, Mr Augustine Gambrell, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewell and Mr Rich^d Warfield son of Rich^d for the Inspection at Indian Landing.

Ordered, That the old Belfry be sold and taken down. Mem. It sold to Mr Roberts for £ 1..11..0.

[p. 310] At a Vestry held, May 2, 1754. Present, The Rev^d Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Mr William Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Tho: Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen.

Who make choice of Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, and Mr James Maccubbin, to be Church-Wardens, in the Room of Mr Robert Swan, and Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, who are discharged from that Office.

And of Mr Robert Swan and Mr Brice L. B. Worthington, to be Vestryman, in the Room of Mr Richard Warfield and Mr Walter Dulany, who are discharged from that Office.

At a Vestry held, May 6, 1754, Present, The Rev^d Mr Alexander Malcolm, Rector, Mr W^m Reynolds, Mr Tho. Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Tho. Beale Dorsey, Vestrymen.

Appeared Messrs. Robert Swan, and Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, lately chosen Vestrymen; and Messrs. Daniel Wolstenholme and James Maccubbin, who were at the same time chosen Church Wardens, who were qualified for their respective Offices, by taking the Oaths prescribed by Law.

[p. 311] At a Vestry held, May 27, 1754, Present, Mr William Reynolds, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Robert Swan, Vestrymen, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Wardens.

The Rev^d Mr John Myers produced to the Vestry, the following Induction, Viz:

Maryland Ss.

(SEAL) Horatio Sharpe Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Reverend John Myers sendeth Greeting.

I do hereby Constitute and Appoint you the said John Myers, to be Rector of the Church in St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel County, To have, hold and enjoy the said Church, together with all the Rights, Profits and Advantages whatsoever appertaining to a Minister of the said Parish. And I do hereby require the Church wardens, Vestrymen, and all others the Parishioners of the said Parish, to receive acknowledge and assist you the said John Meyers in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at the City of Annapolis this 18th Day of April in the third year of his Lordships Dominion. Annoq Domini 1754.

The Reverend Mr Myers also produced the following Certificate viz:

I hereby certify that on the twenty seventh Day of May Anno. Dom. Seventeen hundred and fifty four, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland, Personally appeared the Rev^d John Myers Rector of St. Ann's Parish, who took the several Oaths [p. 312] appointed by Act of Assembly to be taken to the Government repeated the Test, and subscribed the Oath of

Abjuration and Test, and also took the Oath of a Vestryman as directed by Act of Assembly.

John Brice.

At a Vestry held Sept. 4, 1754. Present, Mr W^m Reynolds, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr James Maccubbin, Church warden. Who proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons to be Inspectors, Viz:

Mr Moses Maccubbin, Mr Richard Maccubbin for the Inspection at Annapolis. Mr Augustine Gambrill, Mr Francis Davis, Mr Joseph Sewell and Mr John Hall for the Inspection at Indian Landing. . . .

Likewise Ordered, That Mr John Duckett be allowed the sum of Fifteen Pounds Currency for serving as Clerk the ensuing year; and that an Application be made to the Inhabitants for subscriptions to make up the overplus of the common [p. 313] Allowance given by the Incumbent, by way of Gratuity, to be continued at their Pleasure, and that George Johnson, Sexton to the Parish, do carry the subscription Paper to the Inhabitants.

At a Vestry Held, Sept. 11, 1754. Present, Mr W^m Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Vestrymen. Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Surplice be mended, and a new Collar be put to it.

The Vestry adjourn'd to the 13th Instant.

At a Vestry held, Sept. 13, 1754. Present, Mr Reynolds, Dr Tootell, Mr Swan, Vestrymen, Mr James Maccubbin, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register be allowed 800 W^t of Tobacco, for his last year's Salary, ending the 13th of June past. George Johnson, Sexton, produced an Account, for washing the Church Linen to November next, mending the Surplice, and for a Padlock for the Gate, amounting to £ 2..6..0 which was allowed.

Ordered, That the Register draw an Order on the Sheriff, payable to Mr James Maccubbin, for all the Vestry's Tobacco in his Hands.

[p. 314] Ordered, That Mr Maccubbin do purchase a good Bill of Exchange of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to be remitted to Mr Hanbury, merchant in London by the Register of the Parish, towards paying for the Parish Bell.

At a meeting of the Vestry, on March 31, 1755, Being Easter Monday, were Present, Mr William Reynolds, Mr Thomas Baldwin, Dr Richard Tootell, Vestrymen, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr James Maccubbin, Church wardens, And Sundry other Parishioners, Who make Choice of Mr James Maccubbin, and Mr William Roberts, to be Vestrymen in the Room of Messieurs Reynolds and Baldwin, who are discharged from that Office. And Of Mr William Thornton, and Mr Henry Woodward, to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing, in the room of Messieurs Wolstenholme and Maccubbin, who are discharged from that Office. Mr Maccubbin and Mr Roberts, were qualified by taking the several Oaths that the Law directs.

At a Vestry held April 14, 1755, Present Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Robert Swan, Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen.

Ordered, That the Offices of Clerk and Sexton, be joined together; but that Mr Johnson, the present Sexton shall have the Privilege of both Salaries, provided he will procure a Clerk to the satisfaction of the Majority of the Vestry, and pay him himself. This to continue only during the Absence of a regular Incumbent.

At a Vestry held May 6, 1755, Messieurs William Thornton and Henry Woodward (who were chosen Church Wardens on Easter Monday last) appeared, and were qualified according to Law. At this Vestry were present, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr W^m Thornton, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Wardens. The Vestry adjourn'd till Afternoon.

May 6, Post Meridiun. Present, The Same as in the morning, except Mr Worthington, Ordered, That the Register write to Mr Shipley, Deputy Surveyor of this County, to desire that he would, when he next comes to Town, come prepared to Run out and Ascertain the Limits of the Church Circle.

Ordered Likewise, That the Register, at the Expence of the Parish, obtain a Copy of an Act of Assembly, relating to Vestries, which was made since the Printing of the Body of Laws.

(Mem. After searching the Office, none such to be found.) [p. 316] The Rev^d Mr John MacPherson acquaints this Vestry, That he has officiated, as a Clergyman in this Parish, ever since the 20th of July past.

At a Vestry held, July 1, 1755, Present Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Warden.

Ordered, That a Petition be drawn and preferred to the General Assembly, to crave their Assistance in Building a Steeple or Belfry, wherein to hang the new Parish Bell.

The Vestry adjourn'd, till Monday next.

At a Vestry held Sept. 8, 1755, Present, Mr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, Mr Henry Woodward, Church Warden.

The three last named Gentlemen, Qualified themselves according to Law, for the Nomination of Inspectors. Then the Vestry proceeded to Nominate and Recommend Mr Joseph Sewall, Mr Augustine Mariott and Mr John Hall for the Inspection at Indian Landing. Mr Moses Mackubin and Mr Richard Mackubin for the Inspection at Annapolis.

Ordered, That the Bell be hung up in the Church yard, as secure as may be, between two Posts. Mr Roberts undertakes it.

April 19, 1756 being Easter Monday. At the Parish Church met Dr Richard Tootell, Dr Thomas Beale Dorsey, Mr Robert

Swan, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen, And Sundry of the Parishioners. Who make Choice of Mr Lancelot Jacques, and Mr Richard Mackubin, to be Churchwardens in the Room of Messrs. Thornton and Woodward. And Also make Choice of Mr Alexander Warfield, son of Richard, and Dr George Steuart, to be Vestry-men, in the Room of Dr Tootell, and Mr Dorsey.

At a Vestry held May 4, 1756, Present, Dr Richard Tootell, Mr. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Vestrymen.

Appeared Mr Alexander Warfield, son of Richard, and Dr George Steuart, who were Elected Vestrymen on Easter Monday, and Qualified according to Law, in the Room of Dr Tootell and Mr Dorsey who are Discharged from that Office

July 13, 1756, At a meeting of the Vestry in the Parish Church, Present, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr William Roberts, Mr Alexander Warfield, Dr George Steuart, Vestrymen, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Church Warden, Who all Qualified according to the late Law relating to the Taxing of Batchelors &c. And agreed to return the following List of the Batchelors in this Parish, viz.

[p. 320] Of 100£ and under 300£ Mr Joshua Frazier of Annapolis, Mr Richard Kirkwood at Mr Robert's in Annapolis, Dr Peter Buchanan of Annapolis, Mr John Charlotte, at Mr Cole's, Mr William Baker at Mr Carroll's, Mr Allen Quin at Mr Swan's, Mr Baldwin Lusby, at his Father's, Mr Robert Lusby, Mr Rezin Gaither, at Mrs Elizabeth Gaither's at the Head of Severn. Mr Emanuel Marriott, at his Father's, Mr Joseph Marriott, Mr Caleb Davis, at Mr Philip Hammond's. And Mr Richard Green, Sub-Sheriff. In all 11.

Of 300£ and upwards, Col. Benjamin Tasker, Mr James Johnson, Mr William Steuart, Mr David Long, Mr Stead Lowe, Mr Zachariah Hood, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Charles Carroll Esq^r Barrister, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Charles Cole, Mr Daniel Wolstenholme, Mr William Thornton, Charles Carroll Esq^r.,

Stephen Bordley Esq^r., Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Swan, Mr Robert Conden, Mr Benjamin Beall, John Ridout Esq^r., Mr John Bennett, Mr John Davis, Sub-Sheriff, Mr Beale Nicholson of Annapolis, Mr John Leadler, Waterman, Mr William Gaither at the Head of Severn, Major Chas. Hammond son of Philip, Mr John Griffith, at his Father's Mr Chas. Griffith's, Mr John Gilliss at his Mother's the widow Gilliss'. Mr Moses Maekubbin Inspector. In all 28.

The Vestry ordered, That the Register, in giving his List to the Sheriff, should likewise insert, that His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esq^r and the Rev^d Mr John MacPherson, were both Batchelors, but did not take upon themselves to determine whether they came within [p. 321] the Act or not.

The Vestry made Choice of Mr Robert Swan, for their Treasurer, to take into his Hands all the money belonging to the Vestry; Of which Office Mr Swan accepts.

At a Vestry held August 3, 1746, Present, Mr Robert Swan, Mr James Maecubbin, Mr Alexander Warfield, Dr George Steuart, Vestrymen, Mr Richard Maceubbin, Mr Lancelot Jaques, Church Warden.

Mr Benjamin Beall, finding himself aggrieved, by being deem'd among the Bachelors of 300£ and upwards; produced an Inventory, on Oath, of his Effects, which appear to be under 300£. the Register was ordered to give him a Certificate thereof, to produce to the Sheriff.

Ordered, That a House near the Chapel, for the Convenience of the Parishioners, be Built 20 Feet by 12 and that Mr Warfield do agree with some Person to Build the same, upon the best Terms he can.

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p 182)

[Lib. B. No. 3, p. 291, 1657.]

Be it known unto all men by these presents that I Henry Pope of Putuxent in the Province of Maryland planter have bargained and Sold . . . unto Robert Kingsberry of the Same place aforesaid planter the one Moyety or half of my Deave-nant of Land, lying and being in Putuxent aforesaid, which Moyety doth lye and adjoyne unto Robert Taylers land . . . Witness my hand and Seale the 17th. day of may in the year of our Lord God 1652.

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the
presence of us

Signum

Robert R. T. Tayler

Daniell Barwick

Henry X Pope

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents that I Henry Pope of Putuxent planter have Lawfully Sold unto John Senclare of the S^d Putuxent planter a Seate of Land lying between Edward Basley and Robert Kingsberry on the North Side of Putuxent River, Wittness my hand this Eleventh day of August 1655 Wittness

Witness Cornelius Abraham

Henry X Pope

Andrew Willcox

[p. 262] Know all men by these presents that we John Sutton and William Harper . . . do bargaine Sell and Sett over unto Arthur Wright, all & Singular the plantation that we now live upon, . . .

[John Suttons Bond Recorded]

The Condition of this obligation is Such that if the above bound John Sutton & William Harper their Ex-

ecutors or Assignes Shall truly pay or Cause to be paid unto Arthur Wright his Executors or Assignes the full & Just Sūme of three thousand pounds of Choice and good Tobacco wthout Ground leaves at or upon the last of November next Ensuing the date of these presents then this obligacon to be of no effect, otherwayes the Same to remaine in full force & Effectuall in Law In Wittness whereof we have hereunto Sett our hands the 24th. of July 1657

Signed and Delivered
in the presence of

Thomas Turner
John B Bagley

John Sutton
William Harper

I Richard Preston doe hereby ingage my Self unto the above named Arthur Wright to See the abovesaid obligation performed, Wittness my hand the day above written

Richard Preston.

[336] Memorandum That I Jane Green the now wife of Thomas Green of Eliz: River, in the County of Lower Norfoulke planter, do here testify freely before the Magistrate, That I the Said Jane was the Lawfull wife and widdow of Nicholas Harvey of Patuxent in the Province of Maryland planter late deceased, And doe freely acknowledge and Confess, that the bargaine and Sale made (by my now husband Greene unto Edward Lloyd of Seaverne in the foresaid Province of Maryland) if my thirds and rights in and to my late Husband Harvies Plantation Commonly called and known by the Name of St. Thomas his point lying and being in Patuxent in the foresaid Province of Maryland, was made and done by my motion and free Consent thereunto
Testified and Sworne before me
the 20th. day of August 1657

Signum

Jane X Greene

Edmond Bouman

[386] To all to whom these presents Shall Come We Henry Hooper of the Province of Maryland and Sarah his wife Send Greeting. Know ye that for a Valuable Consideration to us already paid by John Taylor and William Jones of the Said Province planters, We the Said Henry Hooper and Sarah Hooper . . . Assigne and Sett over unto the Said John Taylor and William Jones all our and either of our, right, Title, Interest Claim and Demand whatsoever, of in, and to one neck of Land in the tenure or occupation of the Said John Taylor and William Jones, Lying and being upon the North Side of Putuxent River Commonly Called and known by the Name of Toms Point adjoining unto our own Plantation . . . Wittness whereof we have hereunto Sett our hands and Seales the 6^t. of January Anno Domini 1657

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of

Walter Censerfe
Thomas Turner

Henry X Hooper

[408] Capt. Mitchell his Warr^t. for Land

Whereas our Trusty & wellbeloved William Mitchell Esq hath Covenanted and undertaken to make his personall repaire with his family to that our Province of Maryland this next Summers Expedicon and to Carry over with him or otherwise to Convey and Send over thither within the Same time at his own Coste and Charges, So many as Shall make his family twenty persons at the least, divers of them being Artificers workmen and other very usefull persons and now Ready to be Transported, And hath also undertaken this Sumers Expedition next after to Cause to be Conveyed or Sent over at his own Coste & Charge, So many persons more as Shall make up the Number he now Carries with him & transports over Thirty persons in the whole, to reside and be with him there, for the making Settling, and Erecting of a Considerable plantacōn in our Said Province of Maryland, and for th^t. purpose hath been at great Charges in Provisions, And hath well stored himself with Amunition for the better defence of Such his plantation,

and Consequently of the Said Province, We having good reason to take Speciall Notice of him for the Same and Diverse other Considerable Causes to Esteem of him the Sd. William Mitchell, as a Speciall friend and wellwiller to us and the prosperity of our Colony in the Said Province And being willing to give him Encouragem^t. in these his Laudable intentions of transporting himself and family and Such a Number of persons at his own Charge thither as aforesaid, Have thought fitt and do hereby will and require you to Cause a Grant of three Thousand Acres, . . . to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province, unto the Said William Mitchell, the Said Land be Erected into a Mann^r . . . provided that he the Said William Mitchell, and Every person So to be transported as aforesaid (being of the age of Sixteen yeares or upwards Shall within one month after their Respective arrivalls within our Said Province take the oath of fidelity to us and our heirs which is incerted in our Said Last Conditions of Plantacon for that Province and is usually taken up by all of the age aforesaid for or in respect of whom any land is Granted by us . . . Given under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes the first day of January in the Eighteenth year of our Dominion over the S^d. Province Annoq Dôm 1649

We taking into Serious Consideration the Good and faithfull Service of our trusty & well beloved Serg^t. James Lindsey and Richard Willan done to our Dear brother of Noble memory Leonard Calvert Esq^r. deceased our late Lieutent^t. of the Said Province and to us in the late trouble raised there, by that Pyrate Richard Ingle, Wherein they gave great & Eminent Testimony of their Valour & fidelity in defence of our Rights and Dominion there, And they having made humble Suit unto us to bestow upon them the Manno^r. of Snow Hill within that Province Consisting of 1000 Acres or thereabouts, although (as we are Informed) they have by our Conditions of Plantation Right only to 300 Acres, Which Manno^r. as we understand is Escheated or devolved unto us, In Case therefore that the S^d. Manno^r be Legally in our power to dispose of, These are to will & require you to Cause a Grant to be passed under

our Great Seale of the Said Province unto the Said James Lindsey and Richard Willan . . . And to incert the Consideration in the Said Grant to be for the faithfull Service done unto our Said Brother, and to us as aforesaid, takeing Notice therein also of their Singular & approved worth Courage and fidelity upon that occasion, to the end a memory of their merit and of our Sence thereof, many Remain upon Record to the Honor. of them and their posterity for Ever, for which this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand and Greater Seale at Armes the 28th. day of August in the 18th. year of our Dominion over the Said Province Annoq Dom 1649

[A warr^t. on the behalf of Jarbo & Evans]

Whereas we are informed by a Lre from John Jarbo who Served our Dear brother of noble memory Leonard Calvert Esq our Late Lieut. there in the Late warr for the recovery of our Said Province, That our Said brother in recompence of the faithfull Service then done unto him and us by the Said John Jarbo & Lieut. William Evans did bestow upon them a plantation in the Isle of Kent heretofore belonging unto one John Abbott and forfeited to us by the Rebellion of the Said John Abbott (who as we are informed is Since Dead) and that after our Said brother Death although they had nothing to Shew under our Said brothers hand for the Same, Yet o^r. Lieutenant then of our Said Province for the time being was it Seems So well Satisfied of the truth thereof That he Granted it unto them upon Condition that they Should take it in Liew of four hundred Acres of Land, which was due otherwise unto them which they accepted and were thereupon possessed thereof, and paid the Rent due for the Same two yeares. Nevertheless as he the Said Jarbo Informeth us there hath been, or is Some intention there to take it away againe from them w^{ch} would redound much to our dishonor. and Supposing the premisses to be truely informed, Wherefore in Case you find this Information to be true. We do hereby Authorize and require you to Cause a Grant to be passed in our Name under our Great Seale of the Said Province of the Said plan-

tation (formerly belonging to John Abbott in the Isle of Kent abovementioned) to the Said Lieutenant. William Evans and John Jarbo and their heirs for Ever . . . [consideration as above to be inserted] Given at London under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes, the Eight & Twentieth of August in the Eighteenth year of our Dominion over the Said Province of Maryland Annoq Dōm 1649

Whereas our very worthy friend Edward Eltonhead Esq one of the masters of the high Court of Chancery in England, hath already in that our Province of Maryland an Adventure in partnership with our Trusty & well beloved William Eltonhead Esq now resideing there and hath undertaken in Some Short time to Send at his own Charge an hundred persons more of Brittish descent to make a plantation in the Said Province, We having divers Good Reasons much to Esteem of him the Said Edward Eltonhead as an Especiall friend and wellwiller to us and the prosperity of our Collony in the Said Province and being willing to give him Encouragement to proceed in his Laudable intentions of Sending at his own Charge thither Such a Number of persons as aforesaid, Have thought fitt and do hereby will and require you to Cause a Grant of ten Thousand acres of Land, within our Said Province of Maryland to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province unto the Said Edward Eltonhead . . . That in Case the Said Edward Eltonhead or his heirs or Assignes Shall not within two yeares and an half¹ after the date hereof Cause to be transported at his or their own Charges fiftie persons of Brittish descent into our Said Province of Maryland & fifty persons more of the Like descent within two yeares and an half next after that from Some other place into our S^d. Province to inhabit upon Some part of the Land so to be Granted unto him as aforesaid. That then for Every person wanting of that Number & not transported according to the

¹ Time limit made seven years, under date 17 June, 1651, original folio 419, Lib. B., No. 3.

true intention hereof an hundred acres Shall be abated out of the proportion of Land So to be Granted unto him . . . Given under our hand and Greater Seale at Armes the Nine & twentieth day of Sep^r. in the Eighteenth yeare of our Dominion over the S^d. Province Annoq Domini 1649

Intrat^y 24^o. January 1652

Whereas our Trusty and wellbeloved Robert Brooke Esq hath Covenanted and undertaken to make his personall repaire with his wife eight Sons and family to that our Province of Maryland this next Summers Expedition and Cary over with him or otherwise to Convey or Send over thither within the Same time at his owne Costs and Charges So many as shall make up his family forty persons of Brittish or Irish descent . . . do hereby will and require you for and in respect of Every Tenn Such persons (not Exceeding fifty in all) as he the Said Rob^t. Brooke Shall at his own Charges transport out of England or Elsewhere this yeare into our Said Province as aforesaid (himself & family to be part of the Said Number) To Cause a Grant of two Thousand acres of Land within our Said Province of Maryland . . . to be passed under the Great Seale of our Said Province unto the Said Rob^t. Brooke . . . And Every Such Allotmt^t. of 2000 Acres or more also to Be together in a Square figure where the Same Shall be allotted, . . . And we farther will and require you that in the Said Grant So to be passed as aforesaid the Said Robert Brooke his heires and assignes may have Liberty at his and their will and pleasure to build and Erect Churches or Chappells upon any part of the Lands So to be allotted him or them as aforesaid, and he & they for Ever to have the Advouson, Donation and free presentation of all Such Churches and Chappells So by him or them to be Erected without any lett Disturbance or Interruption whatsoever, Given under our hand and greater Seale at Armes the first day of September in the 18th. yeare of our Dominion over the Said Province Annoq Domini 1649.

End of Land Notes.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, 1856-1914.

In the death of Dr. Christopher Johnston on June 26th, the Maryland Historical Society has suffered the loss of one of its most distinguished members and the *Magazine* one of its most valued contributors.

Born in Batimore in 1856, a son of Dr. Christopher Johnston, the eminent surgeon, he was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1876 as an A. B. and from the University of Maryland, in 1880, as a Doctor of Medicine. Being more interested in linguistics than in medicine, he entered the Johns Hopkins University as a special student in Assyriology and Semitic languages and became a Fellow in Semitics in 1889. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894 and was made Professor of Oriental History at the Hopkins in 1908.

Detailed accounts of his academic honors may be found elsewhere. Through the investigation of his own distinguished lineage, Dr. Johnston became interested in the study of genealogy and to it he devoted the painstaking accuracy and brilliancy of a mind trained in scientific research. He was a prolific contributor to various scientific journals and with the modesty of the real scholar invited and welcomed corrections and suggestions.

He was a contributor to the *Magazine* from its inception and his genealogical articles include the following families: Belt, Bladen, Blackistone, Brooke, Gist, Hall, Hungerford, Key, Lloyd, Lowndes, Neale, Sewall, Smith of Calvert Co., Sprigg, Stansbury, Tasker, Tilghman, and Todd.

During the last five years of his life he was an incurable invalid, yet with unflagging industry he produced article after article from a bed of pain. Only those who had the privilege of knowing him in this period can realize his indomitable bravery under physical conditions that would have discouraged absolutely the ordinary man. He was the bravest man I have ever known and he will be sorely missed.

THE TODD FAMILY OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

1. THOMAS TODD,¹ the immigrant ancestor of this family came to Maryland in 1651 and settled on the Severn River, near Annapolis, 8 July, 1651, a tract of 100 acres, called Todd, was surveyed for him on the South side of Severn River, and 27 October 1651 there was laid out for "Thomas Todd of Anne Arundel County, planter" 200 acres on the West side of Chesapeake Bay adjoining the land of Leonard Givins (L. O., A. B. & H., 258, 259). 23 July 1658, he demanded land, partly by his rights on record in Anne Arundel County, and partly for the transportation of certain persons whose names are given, and received a warrant for 1040 acres to be laid out in one or more parcels (L. O., Q., 73). It was doubtless part of this large warrant that formed the tract Todd's Range, containing 120 acres, surveyed for him, 18 Dec. 1662, on the South side of Severn River (Rent Roll). He also appears to have taken up land in Baltimore and Talbot Counties. Thomas Todd was commissioned, 12 July 1658, one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County (*Md. Arch.* iii, 348), and was again commissioned 14 June 1661 (*ibid.* 424). He was certainly living in 1662 when he took up Todd's Range, and he was certainly dead in 1671 when his son John was a minor under the guardianship of Lancelot Todd (John's brother) and Cornelius Howard. In all probability he died about 1669 or perhaps somewhat earlier. The name of his wife is unknown, but he had at least three sons, viz:—
 2. i. THOMAS TODD,² d. 1677; m. Sarah —.
 3. ii. LANCELOT TODD, d. 1691; m. Sarah Phelps.
 4. iii. JOHN TODD, d. 1677.
2. THOMAS TODD² (*Thomas*¹) was the eldest son of his father and died in 1677. According to the Rent Roll for Anne Arundel County, a tract of 120 acres, called Todd's Harbor was surveyed, 16 Dec. 1670, for Thomas Todd, on the South side of Severn River. There is a bare

chance that it was the elder, and not the younger Thomas, who took up this land, but it is extremely improbable. It was certainly the younger Thomas for whom was surveyed, 16 Nov. 1674, the tract Todd's Pasture (29 acres) "in Todd's Neck in the town of Annapolis" (Rent Roll). In 1713, Lancelot Todd, son and heir of the younger Thomas conveyed all the Todd tracts to Bordley and Larkins, and a law suit arose which was tried in Chancery in 1736. The testimony of the witnesses is extremely confused and contradictory, and only a few salient point can be picked out. Abraham Child, of Anne Arundel County, who gives his age as 90 years in 1736, and was therefore 31 years old at the death of the younger Thomas Todd in 1677, testifies that he did not know Thomas Todd Senior, but that he well remembers several of his children, and particularly one named Thomas (L. R. No. 3, 476). It is also in evidence that, by deed dated 1 May 1672, Robert Busby bought certain land from Thomas Todd son of Thomas Todd the patentee. Thomas Todd the younger died, as above stated, in 1677, leaving a widow Sarah who married, secondly, William Stafford. 18 April 1677, Sarah Todd of Anne Arundel County was granted administration on the estate of her husband, Thomas Todd late of said County, deceased (*Test. Proc.*, ix, 54). 24 Sept. 1678, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County files a petition alleging that his brother Thomas Todd left a widow Sarah who has since married William Stafford, who wastes the orphans' estate (*Test. Proc.* x, 282). Thomas Todd² and Sarah his wife had issue:—

5. i. Capt. LANCELOT TODD,³ b. c. 1674; d. 1735; Elizabeth Rockhold.
 6. ii. RICHARD TODD, b. c. 1676; d. 1718; m. Margaret—
3. LANCELOT TODD² (*Thomas*¹) of Anne Arundel County was apparently the second son of Thomas, the immigrant, and was of age before 1671, when he was guardian to his brother John. 14 Sept. 1671, Lancelot and Cornelius Howard of Anne Arundel County, guardians to John Todd, brother to said Lancelot, convey to Thomas Furley of Talbot County, the tract Todd upon Darvan, containing 400 acres, on St. Michael's River (Talbot Co., i, 173). 15 April 1680, Lancelot Todd was a witness to the will of Cornelius Howard, to whom he seems to have been related in some way. In 1683, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel

County and Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Phelps (d. 1674), late of Anne Arundel County deceased, convey to Edward Philkes of said County, a tract of 150 acres called Wolf's Neck, on Gunpowder River (Balto. Co., R. M. No. H. S., 116). The will of "Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County, planter," dated 28 Feb'y 1690, was proved 10 Nov. 1691 (Annapolis, ii, 219). After providing for his wife Sarah, he leaves to his son John, at the age of 18 years, "the plantation I now live on and one half Philk's (*sic*!) Rest"—to his daughter Mary, the other half of Philk's Rest—Bequests to daughters Elizabeth and Eleanor. His wife Sarah and his friend John Hammond are appointed executors—Testator's kinsman, Lancelot Todd to be of age at 18 years—His daughter Mary to have the cow her aunt Elizabeth Howard gave her. Lancelot Todd² and Sarah (Phelps) his wife had issue:—

7. i. JOHN TODD,³ d. 11 July, 1733; m., 1710, Kath. Smith.
 ii. MARY TODD.
 iii. ELIZABETH TODD.
 iv. ELEANOR TODD.
4. JOHN TODD² (*Thomas*¹) first appears 25 Jan'y 1669 when with Cornelius Howard, he witnesses the will of John Minter of Anne Arundel Court. It is probable that, at this time his father was dead, and that he was under the guardianship of his brother Lancelot and of Cornelius Howard. This was certainly the case in 1671, as is proved by the Talbot County deed cited above. John Todd died in 1677 intestate and apparently unmarried. 8 Feb'y 1677, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County was granted administration on the estate of his brother John Todd deceased intestate and without issue (*Test. Proc.* ix, 457). 28 March 1678, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County, administrator of his brother John Todd, late of said County deceased, returned an inventory of his said brother's estate (*Test. Proc.*, x, 13).
5. CAPT. LANCELOT TODD³ (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was born about 1674, and died in 1735. His uncle Lancelot Todd, in his will dated 28 Feb'y 1690, directs that his "kinsman Lancelot Todd" shall be of age at 18 years, so that he must have been born after 1672. But his father died in

1677 and he had a younger brother Richard, and therefore, taking into consideration all the attendant circumstances, the date of his birth can be pretty confidently set down as 1674. In the year 1695, there is an allowance to his credit, in the public levy, of 600 lb. tobacco for building or repairing the Court House fence at Annapolis (*Md. Arch.*, xix, 201), and he was a Provincial grand juror in 1698 (*ibid.* xxiii, 530; xxv, 9). 12 April 1698, he conveyed to Samuel Norwood of Anne Arundel County, 100 acres part of Todd's Range (120 acres) on South side of Severn River (A. A. Co., W. H. No. 4, 42). This land, it will be observed, was taken up by Lancelot's grandfather Thomas, and he now disposes of it as heir at law. Soon after this he removed to Baltimore County and, 10 March 1713, Lancelot Todd of Baltimore County, Gent., conveys to Messrs. Thomas Bordley and Thomas Larkin of Anne Arundel County, Gents., the following tracts, viz:—Todd's Pasture 29 acres, Todd's Harbor 120 acres, Todd's Range 120 acres (except 100 acres sold to Samuel Norwood), and 100 acres surveyed 8 July 1651 for Thomas Todd, on the South side of Severn River (Anne Arundel Co. Rec.): All these tracts are conveyed by Lancelot as son and heir of Thomas Todd, and therefore this deed furnishes positive proof of his descent. Lancelot Todd was one of the Justices of Baltimore County 1719-1726 (Court Minutes), and, returning at this time to his native County, was a Justice of Anne Arundel County 1727-1832 (Commission Book). In 1723, and also later, he is styled "Captain" in the record, and doubtless held this rank in the Provincial militia. He married Elizabeth daughter of John and Mary Rockhold of Anne Arundel County. John Rockhold made his will 17 Feb'y 1698 (Annapolis, vi, 20) and names in it his sons Thomas, Charles, and Jacob; his wife Mary, who is constituted executrix; and his cousins Stephen White and Wm. Hawkins Jr. Lancelot Todd is one of the witnesses. The will of Mary Rockhold, widow of John, is dated 2 March 1703, and was proved 15 May 1704 (Annapolis, iii, 248). In it she mentions her daughter Sarah Rockhold; her sons Thomas, Charles, and Jacob Rockhold; her daughter Sebrah Rockhold; and her daughters Susanna Crouch, and Elizabeth Todd. Her son-in-law Lancelot Todd is constituted executor. The will of Lancelot Todd, dated 6 May 1735, was proved 16

June following (Annapolis, xxi, 368), while that of his wife, Elizabeth Todd, is dated 19 June, and was proved 13 Aug., 1741 (Annapolis, xxii, 373). Lancelot Todd³ and Elizabeth (Rockhold) his wife had issue:—

8. i. THOMAS TODD;⁴ m. Sophia —
9. ii. LANCELOT TODD, b. 1716, living, 1775; m., 10 April, 1744, Eleanor Ford.
- iii. JOHN TODD, m., 10 June, 1756, Elizabeth Linstead.
- iv. NATHAN TODD.
- v. SARAH TODD, m. Edward Dorsey (d. 1767).
- vi. RUTH TODD, m., 10 Aug. 1733, Michael Dorsey (d. 1777).

6. RICHARD TODD³ (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was born about 1676, and died in 1718. He was certainly the younger brother of Capt. Lancelot, though the proof is rather inferential than direct. In his petition, 24 Sept. 678, Lancelot Todd states that Sarah, the widow of his brother Thomas, has married a certain Wm. Stafford "who wastes the orphans' estate." The word "orphans'" is plural, so that there must have been another son beside Lancelot, and this son, from all the circumstances of the case, can be no other than Richard. 4 March 1693/4, he witnessed the will of John Pettybone of Anne Arundel County, and he also witnessed the will of Richard Baly, 26 Feb'y 1696, and of Joseph Pettybone, 10 Sept. 1698. His wife, Margaret, gives her age as 50 years in a deposition made in 1720 (A. A. Co., I. T. No. 5, 48), so that she was born in 1670 and was therefore some years older than her husband. The will of "Richard Todd of Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel County" is dated 10 October 1718, and was proved 10 March 1718/9 (Annapolis, xv, 4). He names in it his eldest son Richard; his son Lance; his daughters Elizabeth and Mary; his youngest daughter Anne; and his wife Margaret who is appointed executrix. The dates of birth &c. given below are from the register of St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County. Richard Todd³ and Margaret his wife had issue:—

- i. ELIZABETH TODD,⁴ b. 31 Jan'y, 1694.
- ii. MARY TODD, b. 9 Nov., 1695
10. iii. RICHARD TODD, b. 15 Oct. 1699; m., 3 March 1727, Mary Stincheomb.
11. iv. LANCELOT TODD, b. 15 Oct., 1701; m., 11 Oct., 1727, Anna Burle.
- v. ANNE TODD, b. 25 Sept. 1703.

7. JOHN TODD³ (*Lancelot*,² *Thomas*¹) inherited by the terms of his father's will, the home plantation, and half of a

tract called Philk's Rest, the inheritance of his mother. He lived in St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County, and the dates here given are taken from the register of that parish. John Todd was under 18 years old in 1690, the date of his father's will, and he died 11 July 1733. He married, in 1710, Katherine Smith and had issue:—

- i. ISABEL TODD,⁴ b. 16 Nov. 1710.
- 12. ii. LANCELOT TODD, b. 16 Aug., 1713; m., 13 Nov., 1735, Rachel Warfield.
- 13. iii. JOHN TODD, b. 17 Dec. 1715; m. Ruth —.
- iv. ELIZABETH TODD, b. 15 Dec. 1720.
- v. HENRY TODD, b. 5 May, 1723.
- vi. RICHARD TODD, b. 18 Nov., 1726.
- vii. SAMUEL TODD, b. 5 Aug. 1729; m., 1 April, 1755, Ann Aldridge, and had a son, Thomas Todd, b. 2 June, 1756.

8. THOMAS TODD ⁴ (*Lancelot*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was apparently the eldest son of Capt. Lancelot Todd. His wife's name was Sophia, and their children are entered in St. Margaret's register as follows:—

- i. ELIZABETH TODD,⁵ b. 21 Oct. 1731.
- ii. LANCELOT TODD, b. 28 May, 1734.
- iii. RACHEL TODD, b. 2 June, 1736.
- iv. RUTH TODD, b. 25 Sept., 1739.
- v. THOMAS TODD, b. 17 March, 1741.
- vi. PEGGY TODD, b. 1 Nov. 1746.

9. LANCELOT TODD ⁴ (*Lancelot*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was born in 1716 and was living, aged 59, in 1775 (Chancery, W. K. No. 1, 830). He married, 10 April 1744, Eleanor Ford, according to St. Margaret's register, whence the dates of birth of their children are also derived, and had issue:—

- i. MARY TODD,⁵ b. 15 March, 1744/5.
- ii. SARAH TODD, b. 10 July, 1747.
- iii. JOHN TODD, b. 28 April, 1750.
- iv. LANCELOT TODD, b. 2 Nov., 1754.

10. RICHARD TODD ⁴ (*Richard*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹) was born 15 Oct. 1699, and married, 3 March 1727, Mary Stinchcomb. Their marriage is recorded in St. Margaret's register as also the births of their three children, viz:—

- i. THOMAS TODD,⁵ b. 22 Dec., 1727.
- ii. RACHEL TODD, b. 9 June, 1730.
- iii. REZIN TODD, b. 26 Jan'y, 1731.

11. LANCELOT TODD ⁴ (*Richard*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas* ¹) of St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel County, was born 15 Oct. 1701 and married, 11 Oct. 1727, Anna (b. 20 July 1712) daughter of John Burle of Anne Arundel County. The will of John Burle dated 2 June, and proved 1 Sept. 1742 (Annapolis, xxii, 516) mentions his sons John and Stephen, who are appointed executors; his daughter Mary Boon; and his grand children Charles, Margaret, and Ann Todd. The will of Lancelot Todd is dated 12 May, and was proved 19 October, 1742 (Annapolis, xxii, 517). In it he names his son Charles; his daughter Margaret; and his youngest daughter Ann. John Burle Jr. is appointed executor. Lancelot Todd ⁴ and Anna (Burle) his wife had issue:—
 14. i. CHARLES TODD,⁵ b. 31 March, 1729; m., 16 April, 1761, Elizabeth Page.
 - ii. ELIZABETH TODD, b. 13 March, 1732.
 - iii. MARGARET TODD, b. 13 Feb'y, 1734; m., 13 Aug., 1751, Joshua Merekin.
 - iv. ANNA TODD, b. 25 Oct., 1737.
 - v. STEPHEN TODD, b. 5 Dec., 1739.
12. LANCELOT TODD ⁴ (*John*,³ *Lancelot*,² *Thomas* ¹) of Anne Arundel County, was born 16 Aug. 1713, and married in Queen Caroline Parish, Elk Ridge, 13 Nov. 1735, Rachel daughter of Alexander Warfield (d. 1740) and Sarah (Pierpont) his wife. Lancelot Todd ⁴ and Rachel (Warfield) his wife had issue:—
 - i. ALEXANDER TODD,⁵ b. 7 Sept., 1736; living, 1775.
 - ii. LANCELOT TODD, b. 1 Sept., 1738.
 - iii. RICHARD TODD, b. 20 April, 1740.
 - iv. VACHEL TODD, b. 28 March, 1742.
 - v. THOMAS TODD, b. 5 Oct., 1743.
 - vi. SARAH TODD, b. 14 July, 1745; d. 26 Jan'y, 1748/9.
 - vii. ACHSAH TODD, b. 12 Feb'y, 1746/7.
 - viii. RACHEL TODD, b. 11 Jan'y, 1748/9; d. 26 Jan'y, 1748/9.
 - ix. KATHERINE TODD, b. 22 Feb'y, 1749/50.
 - x. RACHEL TODD, b. 17 Jan'y, 1752.
 - xi. LYDIA TODD, b. 1755.
 - xii. NICHOLAS TODD, b. 7 June, 1757.
13. JOHN TODD ⁴ (*John*,³ *Lancelot*,² *Thomas* ¹) was born 17 Dec. 1715. His wife was named Ruth, and they had issue, as recorded in St. Margaret's register:—
 - i. ELIZABETH TODD,⁵ b. 17 Nov., 1738.
 - ii. RUTH TODD, b. 4 May, 1741.
 - iii. RESAN TODD, b. 24 June, 1743.
 - iv. DEBORAH TODD, b. 8 Feb'y, 1744/5.
 - v. ELY TODD TODD, b. 5 July, 1746.

14. CHARLES TODD ⁵ (*Lancelot*, ⁴ *Richard*, ³ *Thomas* ²), of Anne Arundel County, was born 31 March 1729, and married, 16 April 1761, Elizabeth (b. 1 March 1739) daughter of George and Margaret Page. The will of George Page of Anne Arundel County is dated 24 Jan'y, and was proved 17 March, 1768 (Annapolis, xxxvi, 304). He names in it his daughter Mary Evitts, and his grandchildren George Pecker, Henry Todd, and Richard Todd, all three under 16. His wife Margaret is constituted executrix. The will of "Margaret Page, of Anne Arundel County, widow," is dated 9 Feb'y, and was proved 15 March, 1769 (Annapolis, xxxvii, 203). She mentions her deceased husband George Page; her daughter Mary Evitts, wife of John Evitts of Annapolis; and her grandsons George Pecker, Henry Todd, and Richard Todd. Nathan Hammond of Annapolis, Merchant, and Mr. John Merrikin, of Anne Arundel County, planter, are appointed executors. According to St. Margaret's register, George Page died 15 Feb'y 1768, and his widow Margaret 16 Feb'y 1769, while their daughter Elizabeth was born 1 March 1739. Charles Todd ⁶ and Elizabeth (Page) his wife had issue:—

i. HENRY TODD, ⁶ b. 31 October, 1762.

15. ii. RICHARD TODD, b. 25 Oct., 1764; d. 1790; m. Ann Merrikin.

15. RICHARD TODD ⁶ (*Charles*, ⁵ *Lancelot*, ⁴ *Richard* ³) was born 25 October 1764 (St. Margaret's), and died in 1790, leaving a will dated 12 Feb'y 1790, and proved 13 Jan'y 1791. He married, 31 Jan'y 1788, Ann (b. 28 Dec. 1771) daughter of Joseph and Ann Merrikin. She married, secondly, William Earickson of Anne Arundel County. Richard Todd ⁶ and Ann (Merrikin) his wife, had an only child:—

i. MARGARET TODD, ⁷ b. 1789; m. Nicholas J. Watkins of Anne Arundel County.
